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WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET DIFFICULTY.

NO INTIMATION GIVEN SECRETARY BRISTOW THAT HE IS TO BE REMOVED—HOW THE RUMORS OF A CHANGE ORIGINATED—WISE POLITICIANS DOING WHAT THEY CAN TO PREVENT SUCH A DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—There is one important fact which shines through all the rumors of the President's dissatisfaction with the course of Secretary Bristow and of the prospective removal of the latter. No man has yet been discovered to whom the President has expressed any purpose to ask for the Secretary's resignation. If he has any such purpose, he has kept it hidden in his own breast. He has not intimated it to Mr. Bristow even by a sign. He has not demanded the resignation of Solicitor Wilson, nor has he expressed any desire to kick the Solicitor out of the White House, as several papers seriously assert this morning. In short all representations of the President's desires and intentions have been unauthorized, some of them misrepresenting, and others entirely false. Some of the most positive of the reports originated in this way: Senator Blank thinks the prosecuting officers have sought, for personal or political reasons, to scandalize him and his political friends in connection with whisky frauds. Feeling thus, he would be glad, and has seemed anxious, to have Mr. Bristow leave the Cabinet. Senator Blank called on the President last week. When he came away he told a brother Senator that Bristow would have to go—of that he was certain. The Senator to whom this was told imparted the information very confidentially to a newspaper correspondent. The correspondent found on inquiry that Senator Blank had made the same statement in confidence to many persons, and from his manner they all supposed he had more information than he disclosed. Of course what the Senator did say was soon widely circulated in an exaggerated form, and his name being privately connected with the reports, they had credence with many very cautious persons. Now, he may know all that he is thought to know, but there is no evidence that the President said a word to him that conveyed any definite purpose with respect to matters in the Cabinet. Most of the other reports of the angry feeling of the President came from sources intimately connected with the people who are under the shadow of the penitentiary. About two weeks ago Secretary Bristow seemed to doubt that it was his duty to remain in the Cabinet, subject to constant attack and misrepresentation. Especially he did not want to remain if it were true, as alleged, that the President desired a change. It has since been impressed upon him that he ought not to precipitate affairs, and that it would be particularly unfortunate if any action taken by him should be found afterward to have been based on misrepresentations of the President's feelings by the agents of the whisky thieves. He will patiently wait. Any suggestions that he courts dismissal, or that he seeks to be a martyr, or that he is playing for heavy stakes in the game of politics, are known by those who have had any share of his confidence or who understand his character to be absurd and impossible. This is proper to be said, because one of the latest methods of making trouble has been to charge him with using his department and the whisky prosecutions to further Presidential aspirations. There is reason to believe that these allegations have had no influence with the President. If the President has not expressed or formed any purpose to dismiss Secretary Bristow, it cannot be doubted that the evil reports constantly brought to his attention have made some impression on his mind, which has not been closed absolutely to the thought that perhaps the Secretary had purposely directed the prosecutions against himself. If this were so, the whole country would approve the Secretary's removal. Probably the President, no more than the Secretary, will act upon supposed facts, and will wait for proofs. If so, it is safe to predict that there will be no change in the head of the Treasury Department. The rogues are not to have things entirely their own way without opposition. Honest men, and those having the confidence of the party and the country, are taking part in the affair, and within the last day or two are doing what can be done to prevent the disaster they think the retirement of the Secretary would be, no matter by whose action it might be brought about. These men are acting not as tale-bearers, but cautiously, and do not seem to regard the affair as by any means hopeless of a favorable issue. Leading Republicans from New-Hampshire say that the retirement of the Secretary from the Cabinet, whether by his own action or by that of the President, would surely give that State to the Democrats in the coming election, and that it would not be worth while to make any contest, with the assurance that the Administration, and not Secretary Bristow alone, is committed heartily to the unsparing prosecution of the Whisky Ring. New-Hampshire is regarded entirely secure for the Republican candidates this Spring. The influences would be still more extended. The prospects of the Republican Party are excellent for the Fall campaign. An effect would be produced by the change that is talked of that it is believed not a single one of the doubtful States could be carried by any Republican candidate. Looking at the subject in this light, all the wisest men are laboring and hoping to counteract whatever influence the whisky men, and Democrats, and howling opposition journals may have had in creating a division in the counsels of the Administration.

THE TROUBLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

SESSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS FINANCE COMMITTEE—THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEMBERS CONSTANTLY WIDENING—JUDGE HOLMAN'S INDIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Democratic caucus committee charged with preparing a Finance bill were in session eight hours to-day, and accomplished almost nothing. All the members of the committee were present except Holman, Barnum, and Walker. The two latter were attending the session of the Democratic National Executive Committee, but Judge Holman's absence is regarded as a determination on his part to take no further part in the deliberations of the committee. No attempt was made to reach a vote upon any of the propositions pending, the entire session being consumed in discussion. Messrs. Payne, Morrison, Bayard, and Thurman, who favor the Payne bill, did most of the talking. These four gentlemen failed to make any visible impression upon their colleagues. The rest of the committee, while opposing the Payne bill, are not united upon any particular measure of a positive character, but are united in the opinion that the Specie Resumption act should be immediately repealed. They claim that men of all parties agree that the Resumption act will not accomplish the purpose intended, and that, as they all agree upon this point, it would be better to unanimously recommend a repeal of that act, and let the question of what legislation shall take its place be a subject for future deliberations. It is reasonably certain that no substitute for the Specie Resumption act can be agreed upon by the committee, and each meeting seems to widen the differences between members and convince them of this fact. Another meeting will be held to-morrow morning, when they profess to expect an agreement of some kind. Under the resolution creating this committee, it acts as a joint committee upon all collateral questions; but in deciding upon a report to be presented to the caucus, the members from each House will vote as separate committees. From present indications it would seem that Payne's bill will fail to obtain a majority vote from both committees, and there are no prospects that any other measure will be brought forward upon which joint affirmative action can be obtained. There is reason to believe that a majority will unite in recommending to the caucus the passage of a bill repealing the Specie Resumption act without condition. This situation has been brought about, it is supposed, by the fact that inquiry made of members of the House and Senate by the committee shows that the Payne bill would not be supported in Congress. Mr. Holman is represented to be very indignant because he was cut off from the floor yesterday when he rose to offer his inflation resolution. He was recognized by the temporary Speaker, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Morrison, the floor was taken from him and given to Mr. Morrison to move an adjournment. Mr. Cox (in the chair) said he had recognized Mr. Morrison to make two motions. Mr. Holman thinks that was recognizing that gentleman too much; but he was only receiving the same treatment from Mr. Cox that Mr. Landers had endured from Mr. Kerr.

THE CALIFORNIA RACE.

FOSTER THE WINNER IN TWO STRAIGHT HEATS—A SUSPICIOUS AFFAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The attendance to-day at the Bay Race-track to witness the four-mile and repeat race for a purse of $30,000 was very large. It is estimated that 20,000 persons were present. The track was in fine condition and the weather fair, with a light wind. Rutherford was the favorite in the pools at $1,000, with Foster $500; Golden Gate, $235; Katie Pease, $15, and the field $150, selling very lively. After considerable delay the horses were called for the start at 2:50 P. M. Katie Pease drew the pole, Rutherford second, and Foster, Hock Hocking, Chance, Revenue, Jr., and Golden Gate, in the order named. The horses got away at the third attempt well together, with Chance a little ahead. On the backstretch Hock Hocking got the lead, passing the half-mile pole in one minute, but fell behind at the turn, Chance leading to the score, Foster second, Rutherford third, and the others well together a little behind. Time, 2:02½. In the second mile Rutherford and Foster drew ahead of Chance, the rest bunched, and maintained that position to the score. Time, 1:53½. Chance now began to flag, and on the third mile was pressed by Katie Pease. Rutherford maintained a slight lead, closely pressed by Foster, and came under the string in 1:52, Foster second, Katie Pease third. On the fourth mile Hock Hocking, who had been running easily with the field, drew ahead of Pease, and Foster pushed Rutherford throughout, passing him on the homestretch, and winning the heat by a neck in 1:50½, Rutherford second, Hock Hocking apparently a fair third, the rest being well in the rear, getting the distance flag in their faces. To the surprise of the whole assemblage, Hock Hocking was also adjudged distanced. The ruling in his case excited universal dissatisfaction. Much unfavorable comment was made on the judges, it being claimed by many that Hock Hocking had run a waiting race, and was good to run a second heat, coming in very trim, and was shut out purposely to prevent such result.

The backers of Rutherford now began to hedge, Foster having the call in the pools at two to one. At 3:45 o'clock the horses were called for the second heat. They made a false start, running entirely round the track. At the second attempt they got off together. Foster drew slightly ahead, and at the half mile led by half a length, which position was maintained to the score. Time—2:03. On the second mile Foster slightly increased his lead, passing the half-mile pole one length ahead. On the homestretch Rutherford closed on him, and they went under the string in 1:53, Foster half a length ahead. The latter now began to forge ahead again, but on the homestretch of the third mile Rutherford made a fine burst of speed, and passed the stand only a neck behind Foster.—Time 1:54. Rutherford's last effort seemed to tell on him, and on the fourth mile he fell steadily behind. His rival was two full lengths ahead at the half pole, and came in an easy winner of the heat and race by six open lengths.—Time 2:03.

Following is the summary of the race so called:

BAY DISTRICT COURSE, SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22, 1876.—Racing, for a purse said to equal $30,000; $15,000 to first, $6,000 to second, $5,000 to third, and $4,000 to fourth; four-mile heats; to be run under the rules of the Pacific Jockey Club.

M. A. Littell's ch. h. Foster, by Lexington, dam Verona, she by imp. Yorkshire, aged	1	1
E. J. Baldwin's ch. h. Rutherford, by Australian, dam Aerolite, she by Lexington, 5 years	2	2
J. C. Simpson's ch. h. Hock Hocking, by Ringmaster, dam Young Fashion, she by imp. Monarch, 6 years	dis.	
A. S. Gage's b. m. Katie Pease, by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield, she by imp. Glencoe, 6 years	dis.	
M. A. Walden's ch. h. Revenue, Jr., by Revenue, dam Nannie Harper, she by Glencoe, aged	dis.	
Henry Welch's ch. h. Chance, by Venture, dam Annette, she by Lexington, 4 years	dis.	
Joseph H. Daniel's c. m. Golden Gate, by imported Leamington, dam Naptha, she by imported Eclipse, 4 years	dis.	

Time—7:53; 7:38¼.

THE WINNER.

Foster, the winner of this race, was bred by Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn, Ky., and foaled in 1867. He is by Lexington, out of Verona, by imported Yorkshire, granddam imported Britannia, by Muley, out of Nancy, by Dick Andrews. The colt was sold as a yearling to Mr. D. Swigert, and purchased of him by Capt. Moore, his present owner. Foster ran first in the Belmont Stakes of 1870, when not in good condition, and was second to Kingfisher. In the Travers Stakes at Saratoga he was left at the post, but, notwithstanding, finished third. He won the Lombard Stakes, two miles, Jerome Park Fall Meeting, last year, beating Hamburg, Finesse, Remorseless, and others. He was third in the Dinner Stakes at Baltimore, won by Preakness, Ecliptic being second, and behind him were Susan Ann and three others. At one mile and a half he was last, but coming again, finished the two miles as noted. In 1871, as a four-year-old, he beat John McDonald, mile heats, at Mobile the first being run in 1:46¾. At New-Orleans he won the Bingaman Stakes, two miles, beating Defender, Anette, Lida Grisson, John McDonald and Kathleen. Same place, he beat Mollie James and Donovan dash of two miles. The Citizens' Stake, two-mile heats, at Nashville, fell to him, beating Sentinel, Metalla, and Helmet. Here he met his first defeat of the season, Nellie Gray beating him two miles in 3:38. At Memphis he won the mile heats, three in five, and also two and three, beating excellent fields. At Lexington, Ky., he ran second to Morgan Scout, one and a half miles, in 3:09½, there being four others behind him; and at Crab Orchard, Ky., won mile heats, beating Ella Jackson and two others. In the Fall of that year he was beaten at New-Orleans by Monarchist, heats of two miles. A few days after he beat the stable companion of Monarchist, the race being four-mile heats. Sentinel and Salina were his competitors, the former being distanced the first heat and the latter the second. Time, 7:53, 8:05. In the Spring of 1873 he was at Col. William H. Johnson's, Madison, Tenn., where he got a lot of colts and fillies, now two years old, although but a few of them were out of thoroughbred mares. In the Fall of this year Judge Bingham, of Washington Territory, took a great fancy to the horse, and bought half interest in him, when he was sent to the Pacific coast, where he has since been standing at the stud, and running little races in Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

DEBATE ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION, ON A MOTION DECLARING SLAVES ONCE ON A BRITISH VESSEL FREE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons this evening, Hon. Robert Bourke, an Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question, said the Government was now negotiating extradition treaties with the South American States, and also for new ones with Russia, France, Belgium, and the United States.

Answering a question with regard to the fisheries, Mr. James Lowther, one of the Under Secretaries for the Colonial Department, said the Government was certainly not recognizing the exclusive right of France to the fishing at Newfoundland. The question was now before a joint commission, and he had strong hopes that an amicable settlement would be reached.

Mr. Samuel Whitbread, Liberal member for Bedford, moved a resolution, "That in the opinion of the House a slave once admitted on board a British vessel should be treated as free, and should not be removed or ordered to leave the ship on the ground of slavery; also, that all orders, circulars, and instructions to the contary should be withdrawn." He asserted that the instructions sent to the commanders of British men-of-war indicated an inclination on the part of the Government to abandon the traditional policy of England in regard to slavery.

Mr. Hanbury, member for Tamworth, a Liberal Conservative, moved as an amendment to the resolution, "that it is desirable to await further information from the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the subject." He maintained that the circulars contrasted favorably with those issued by the Liberal Government. He argued that when the United States and Russia were great slave-owning powers they would not have tolerated the high-handed doctrines which were now proclaimed. It would not be creditable for England to take up a position now which she could not have maintained against them. He advised the House to hesitate before attempting by a mere declaration of its feelings to enfore the observance of English municipal law upon foreign nations. The Government were quite justified in referring the subject to a commission, if only for the object of seeing to what extremity it could push English municipal law in favor of the slave and in order that the question might not be decided under the influence of popular excitement.

Mr. Foster believed both policy and law would vindicate the position that a slave once received on a British man-of-war could not be surrendered. There was not a single constituency in the country which would not at once repudiate the idea of waiting for the report of the commission.

Sir John Holker, Attorney General, declared that the last circular correctly defined the law.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, said the Government hoped by means of the Commission to be able to reconcile the maintenance of the utmost extent of personal liberty with their own international obligations and good faith toward friendly nations. He pointed to the act passed by the Liberal Government, empowering Colonial courts, under certain circumstances, to restore slaves illegally captured as a proof of the inconsistency of the Opposition.

The debate was adjourned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STRATHCLYDE DISASTER—MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the Strathclyde disaster has been fixed for next Tuesday, the 29th. The steamship Franconia has consequently been detained here by the authorities.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—The American schooner W. H. Keeney, Capt. Biers, hence Feb. 12, for Demerara, has returned to port to reinforce her crew. A seaman was blown overboard, the mate attempted to rescue him, and both were drowned. A ferry-boat was blown against the Guion steamer Montana, which was anchored in the Mersey. The ferry-boat was considerably damaged; the Montana was only slightly injured.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST WAR—MOVEMENTS OF KING ALFONSO.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—Dispatches received yesterday announce that Don Carlos was in the Baztan Valley. Gen. Martinez-Campos' army is marching upon Hernani. King Alfonso entered Tolosa yesterday afternoon. The Royalists had previously carried all the heights near the town.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Carlist General Dorregaray has taken refuge on French soil. The Carlist cause is now considered here as hopelessly lost.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—King Alfonso is expected at San Sebastian to-day.

It may now be considered that the war is virtually at an end.

The Archbishop of Toledo and other prelates have petitioned the Cortes to grant Catholic unity, and prohibit any other worship in Spain.

A dispatch to the *News* from San Sebastian states that Alfonso also visited Andoain and Santa Barbara and was received with wild enthusiasm. The King held a review of troops here. Gens. Moriones, Quesada, and Campos accompanied him.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch says: "It seems to be now decided that as soon as the Carlist war is over ex-Queen Isabella will enter Spain. King Alfonso will meet her at the frontier and conduct her to the capital."

It is officially announced that the Royalists captured thirty-six cannon, besides those captured in Tolosa.

A *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral here to-day for King Alfonso's entrance into Tolosa.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Tolosa says, as the Alfonsists entered that city the Carlists retreated toward Alsasua and Amozcoas Mountains. Alfonso left Tolosa Tuesday morning, and reviewed the Armies of Gens. Loma, Moriones, and Campos, which were drawn up on the road from Tolosa to Hernani. He visited Hernani afterward and entered San Sebastian amid great popular enthusiasm. The citadel and fleet saluted him.

THE VATICAN AND DON CARLOS.

ROME, Feb. 22.—It is announced that the Vatican has informed Don Carlos that he ought to stop fighting now that success is hopeless.

AUSTRIA.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The *Daily News* has a special telegram from Vienna announcing the occurrence of most disastrous floods in the Provinces of upper Austria and Moravia. So far as heard from, 120 houses have been destroyed.

FRANCE.

THE NEW CABINET—THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The *République Francaise* (Gambetta's organ) of to-day says that the Buffet Cabinet will have to render an account to the country of its administration of public affairs, and declares that any revision of the Constitution except in a Republican sense is now impossible. The Republican papers comment upon the calm and tranquil manner in which the country associated itself with Republican ideas.

It is stated that President MacMahon has called on M. Dufaure to take charge of the Ministry of the Interior until the meeting of the Chambers.

M. Buffet resigned on the ground that he was no longer possessed of sufficient authority to conduct the administration. It is said that M. Dufaure advised the President to maintain the Cabinet as now constituted until the Chambers meet, instead of forming an *ad interim* Ministry. The question of intrusting M. Dufaure with the formation of a new Ministry has, however, been under consideration. Should M. Dufaure accept the task it is thought that Say, Caillaux, Cissey, and Decazes will retain their portfolios, and Casimir-Perier, Renault, or Waddington will take the Ministry of the Interior. All the above belong to the Left Centre or Moderate Left. M. Desjardins, Under Secretary of State, and M. Leo, Director of the Press, have resigned.

Le Soir announces that the President has accepted M. Buffet's resignation.

Ambroise Firmin Didot, the well-known publisher, is dead.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says M. Duval, Prefect of the Seine, is mentioned as Minister of the Interior pro tem.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The last of the election returns are now in. The members elect are classified as follows: Republicans, 198; Conservative Republicans, 75; Bonapartists, 64; Legitimists, 26; Conservatives, 24; Constitutionalists, 20; Radicals, 17. Second ballots in 106 districts are necessary. It is expected that when all the elections are decided the Republicans will have 283 seats. Of these it is estimated that the Left will hold 156, and the Extreme Left 88; so these two sections united will have a working majority in the chamber without the assistance of the Left Centre. The leaders of the Left Centre are much concerned at the prospect.

M. Thiers will probably take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies instead of the Senate, in order to moderate the zeal of the Republicans.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin says: "The news of the result of the French elections is well received here except by Reactionists and Ultramontanes."

The *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung* expresses the opinion that "the French Republicans, by their moderate and reasonable policy, have deserved the confidence of Europe, and will receive the thanks of the civilised world for this successful conflict with Vaticanism."

CHAMBORD ON AMERICA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The *Times*, Paris letter contains the following: "The Count de Chambord has written a letter to Claudio Jannet, the author of a book on the United States hostile to republicanism. He says: 'I accept your book with pleasure. I shall feel great satisfaction in following you step by step in the course of a profound study of the United States in which you arrive at conclusions meditation on which is incumbent in every man of good faith. I am always grateful to writers who, disdaining all fear of unpopularity, find courage to denounce as the most dreadful scourge of society the Utopias which hold so large a place in our series of misfortunes."

EGYPT.

A PEACE WITH ABYSSINIA REPORTED.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 22.—It is said that preliminaries of peace have been entered into between Egypt and Abyssinia.

AUSTRALIA.

A NEW SUBMARINE CABLE.

SYDNEY, Feb. 22.—The submarine cable between Sydney and New-Zealand has been successfully laid and opened for traffic.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN—A WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA AVERTED—THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN PERU.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—Local politics are as yet without any disturbing features. Col. G. M. Totten is now en route to Bogota, to perfect the loan of $3,000,000 which the Panama Railroad Company is willing to raise in England for the Colombian Government on the security of the $250,000 annual subsidy payable by the company to the Government. The steam-ship Tagus, raised and repaired, sailed from Aspinwall on the 10th inst., for Southampton. The raising of the Colombo in this bay has not yet been accomplished.

The threatened war, which would have embroiled at least four of the Central American States, has been averted. On the 23d of January a mutual disarmament was agreed on between Guatemala and Salvador, which, if faithfully fulfilled, will be a great relief financially, agriculturally, and humanely to all these States. The proceedings of the Diet of Confederation are not yet made public. The coffee crop of Guatemala promises to be large; that of Costa Rica will probably be under the usual average.

The attempted revolution in Puno was radically extinguished. Pierola has not yet put in an appearance from Chili. The financial situation has not improved. Don Jose de la Riva Aguero passed through this isthmus on the 5th inst. to replace Dr. Pedro Galvez, the Plenipotentiary of Peru to England and France, who has been requested to resign. Mr. Aguero's mission is chiefly to renew and complete negotiations for the Peruvian loan. The transfer of the nitrate establishments from private hands to the Government is being effected, and it is hoped that this measure will help the revenue of the country.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado, Feb. 22.—The track of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway reached Cucharas to-day. Cucharas is fifty miles south of Pueblo, and is the point from which the San Juan and Del Norte trade will leave the railway. The track-laying will be pushed rapidly from Cucharas to Trinidad, forty miles further.

ELECTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, Feb. 22.—The election to-day resulted in the return of Mr. Elliott, the new Premier, by a majority of 163. The vote was the largest ever cast in the city. Elliott received 445 votes and Duck 282. The election passed off quietly.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

GALVESTON, Feb. 22.—The official election returns received from thirty-eight counties give Gov. Coke 33,381 majority, and for the Constitution 22,289 majority.

THE TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK

ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

JUDGE PORTER'S APPEAL TO THE JURY—AN OCCASIONAL REFERENCE TO THE EVIDENCE—HIS DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The United States Court opened this morning at 10 o'clock, and Judge Porter arose without delay and proceeded to address the jury. An immense crowd was in attendance, and the interest was perhaps greater than on any preceeding day of the trial. Judge Porter began in a low tone of voice scarcely audible to those occupying the rear seats, speaking deliberately and slowly, but gradually warming to his subject until he was plainly heard in every part of the room. It was apparent from the first that his speech would be an appeal to the emotions of the jury, as it proved to be to the end. He spoke till 12 o'clock, at which time the court took a recess until 2, when Porter resumed, concluding at 5 P. M. During the recess there was a perfect rush to get in the court-room. Third street, on which the court building fronts, was blocked with a mass of people. Additional police were put around the doorways making it necessary to pass three lines of officers before reaching the room where the trial is held. The excitement over the trial is greater than it has been at any previous time. District Attorney Dyer will close for the prosecution to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Judge Porter opened his remarks this morning in the closing argument for Gen. Babcock with complimentary references to the attention the jury had given to the case. An intercourse of two weeks, he said, in the discharge of our duties, and the kindness and marked attention with which you have listened to the evidence, make us feel that we are before a jury which is not prejudiced in the case. We believe that had the evidence been such that you must have found a verdict of guilty, which would have blasted this young man's future, you would have done so with sorrow; but now that the testimony enables you to pronounce him innocent, you cannot but rejoice at such a conclusion. Judge Porter referred to his personal relations with Gen. Babcock, saying that he had known him long and intimately, and appeared as his friend rather than his lawyer. He reminded the jury that the defendant was the son of an American yeoman, and had earned, not sought, the positions he had occupied. The Government counsel were complimented for their ability, but, said the speaker, they have tried this case with a bitterness toward this defendant which I never saw equaled in a State prosecution. They evidently felt that every stab they gave this defendant is really thrust through him at the President himself. Why they should strike at Gen. Grant we don't know, unless they think his testimony stands between these two eminent gentlemen and a new professional victory. Judge Porter, then, in strong language, condemned the course pursued by the press toward Gen. Babcock. He has had, he said, the misfortune of a prejudgment of his case by the press. It has been charged in the papers boldly that for years he was in weekly receipt of this blood-money from the St. Louis "Ring;" that he received it by packages through the express, by registered letters, and by checks; that he acknowledged the receipt in letters and telegrams. The country has been told that upon this money Gen. Babcock grew suddenly rich; that he lived in luxury and moved about in princely style; that with this money he built whole blocks of buildings in the City of Washington, and has others in process of construction. Every enemy of Gen. Grant within and without the Republican Party accepted these stories as true, and Gen. Babcock has been condemned unheard. Passing from what he termed the dangers of accepting a verdict from the newspapers, Judge Porter said: The meanest vagabond in the neighborhood of one of you has only to invent or find floating the vilest scandal about you and send it to a newspaper; it will not only be published, but copied far and wide by all the scandal-loving sheets in the country, and wherever you go this calumny will rise up to meet you. You may send your denial to the papers and it will be published, but with it the statement that since the first publication further information of a more reliable character has been received which seems to confirm the truth of the slander. To illustrate this point Judge Porter referred to the trial of Andrew Johnson, who he said was tried and condemned by the whole press of the country, almost without an exception. He became a President without a party, and he was not elected by the Democratic organization; and when, right or wrong, he cut loose from his old affiliations, he was denounced as a traitor and surrounded by enemies who threatened his life and his character. Articles of impeachment were prepared against him by the House of Representatives, and he was tried before the highest tribunal of the land. The Senators were presided over by Chief Justice Chase. They were, many of them, his enemies, but, dropping their characters as Senators, they became sworn jurors. Andrew Johnson was acquitted, and the newspaper judgment was reversed. The lesson to be drawn is, let no man be convicted of crime without legal evidence of guilt.

Judge Porter next called attention to the difference between the case as the newspapers made it out and as District Attorney Dyer laid it down in his opening. These statements drafted from newspaper to newspaper dwindled down into two or three telegrams in five years. The District Attorney alleged no act to connect Gen. Babcock with the conspiracy. He admitted that no money had ever been paid to the defendant directly, but he promised to prove that money had been remitted him by mail. The papers were astounded at the weakness of the case as the District Attorney represented it, but they consoled themselves with the statements of a fabricating interviewer of a New-York paper that this was a piece of strategy on the part of Col. Dyer, intended to conceal the real strength of his case; but afterward, when the evidence was in, the papers were puzzled; they could not understand how the District Attorney had proved his case, and they are now waiting to see how he will do it in his argument. Judge Porter then said that he would not go into the evidence in detail, as that had been done sufficiently by his colleague, Mr. Storrs, but he would notice some of the general features. He said it was an undisputed fact that there was a nefarious conspiracy in St. Louis in 1871 and 1872, but it was admitted by the Government, when the question was put to them by the court, that Gen. Babcock had no connection with that conspiracy. In 1873 a new conspiracy was formed, which continued until the order changing the Supervisors, in the Winter of 1875. On the argument of Supervisor Tutton this plan of changing Supervisors was given up by the President after due deliberation for another plan which Tutton recommended and the Secretary and the President accepted. It was the carrying out of this latter plan which led to all this exposure. This plan is approved by you, by us, by the whole country, except Col. Broadhead, who argues that the President had no right to change his plan. The next step in the argument was with reference to the knowledge at Washington respecting the ring here. In the Spring of 1875 Joyce and McDonald, for reasons given by them, resigned. Think you that their resignations would have been accepted had their connection with the conspiracy been known in Washington? When the distillers and rectifiers told their story before the grand jurors last Summer, the District Attorney learned how deeply Joyce and McDonald were concerned, and they were indicted, but the evidence against them was not known. Later, Joyce was indicted in another district for various malfeasances in office, tried and convicted. In that way the real case against McDonald was concealed. In midsummer McDonald was indicted; his enemies no doubt believed him guilty, as he was; but with the fact of his indictment there was circulated in the papers the wildest stories that the Treasury Department was in league with McDonald, and that even the President himself was implicated. Knowing the falsity of part of these stories, it was natural that, in Washington, it was believed that these distillers, to shield themselves, had sworn falsely against McDonald. It was not believed that he was guilty until last November, when, on his trial, the legal evidence proved him, beyond all doubt, to have been involved in the conspiracy. Judge Porter then referred to the common abhorrence of taxation, and the strong temptation to avoid it. He said he had no doubt the distillers felt the tax was unjust, and while this did not justify them, their crime was immeasurably less than that of the officials. Gentlemen, said Judge Porter, you would not to-day take the word of Joyce if he was here for the Government or the defense; he has been proved a liar, a perjurer, and a thief; you would not believe him on oath, and yet they ask you to believe him unsworn when he was stating what was in his own interest; they would have you take Joyce's own word that Gen. O. E. Babcock was a conspirator.

Judge Porter then proceeded to analyze the evidence for the Government. He said they had not produced one single letter convicting Gen. Babcock of connection with the conspiracy; they had not produced one single telegram showing that he ever bargained for or received one cent of this money. They have had testimony that Joyce received it; that McDonald received it; that Everest received it; that McKee, true or false, received it; but nothing that Babcock received it. All they have is this: In five years he dispatched one telegram to Joyce, and that dictated by the President in these words, "See that Ford's bondsmen recommend you." That during all the time Joyce was showering his letters and telegrams on the Commissioner, on Avery, on the President, on everybody else, he only sent six telegrams to Babcock, and only two of these Babcock answered. One was touching the reported movements against McDonald. To this Babcock replies that he has seen the gentleman and he seems friendly. The other is of the 15th of December, and signed "Sylph," and yet Gen. Babcock is held to answer to a knowledge of conspiracy when not the slightest evidence has been introduced to prove either that he had that knowledge, or that he had opportunity for obtaining it. Referring to newspaper assaults which have been made upon the President in connection with this matter the speaker said, even the most violent papers had not ventured to dec'are that the President was privy to the conspiracy, but they had made covert and cowardly insinuations to that purpose.

A recess was here taken, and on the reopening Judge Porter continued his speech, and addressed himself to that rule of law which declares that in cases of circumstantial evidence that evidence in order to warrant a verdict of guilty must be susceptible of no explanation except upon the hypothesis of guilt, and cited authorities to the court as to the extent to which this rule applies. He then made a citation to the court on the proposition made by the court when the Government offered to introduce evidence as to a suspicious act against the defendant that the evidence might be admitted as proving such act, and if the defendant had it in his power to explain such act, but failed to do so, this fact should be considered as against the defendant. He read from an opinion of the United States Supreme Court to prove that this court was wrong in such ruling, and that the converse of the rule laid down was the law. The opinion went on to say that such a ruling would be to declare that when a prima facia or presumptive case is made against a criminal, a verdict of guilty is warranted when the defendant fails to make defense to the jury. He then said that assuming these principles to be the law, it would at once be their duty and their joyous privilege to announce a verdict of acquittal in this case, where the circumstances fail to justify even reasonable suspicion. If the defendant committed the crime he did it without temptation, without motive, and without reward. The Court would instruct that the absence of motive in cases of circumstantial evidence demands an acquittal. He was confident, in this view of the law, the jury would brush away the trifles as unworthy of consideration. In such a case the presumptive innocence of the defendant with which the law clothed him arose to the dignity of proof. The prosecution, with power to bring hither any man between the two oceans, could not introduce a single witness who could testify that a taint ever rested on the character of Orville E. Babcock till it was tainted by the Missouri whisky thieves. An adverse verdict might gratify, for the moment, a few personal enemies of the President, but could not gratify an enemy of Gen. Babcock, for he has none. It had been said that the defendant could not receive justice at the hands of a Missouri jury, but the defense had been assured, and they now believed it, that a Missouri jury would not see an innocent man suffer. It was evident now why the citizens of Washington, without exception, felt confident of the injustice of the charge against the defendant, and why it was that Secretary Bristow was not called to testify against him. The calumnious statement that the Secretary believed in Babcock's guilt was amply refuted. Gen. Babcock had held a position in Washington, which, had he been disposed to dishonesty would have enabled him to become a millionaire. His discharge of those duties was most able, and the beauties of our national Capitol grounds attest the fact. He never for all this received one dollar of pay beyond that which he received as an Army officer. Well known to all Congressmen of both Houses, and to all department officials, as well as to prominent men all over the land, not one could be found who could cast the slightest slur of reproach upon his character. Of the millions of public money which he handled every dollar was accounted for with the strictest accuracy. During all those years of partisan warfare and local contests, as had been proved by so many honorable men and by the oath of President Grant, who never was forsworn, he had made no enemy and found none so mean as to cast reflection upon him. If such a reputation as this is of no avail against a charge that he sold his Government for a paltry $500, what protection has an honorable man against the machinations of conspirators? The speaker now took up the character of Joyce, whom he showed to be the prince of villains in tact, craftiness, lying, buncombe, and general gush. So crafty was he that on short acquaintance he convinced Babcock and the President that he was making Senators in Missouri and Arkansas; was running all the political conventions, and was directing the conduct of one-half of the newspapers of the North-west.

Referring to the testimony of Everest, counsel said if the money was actually inclosed in the envelope to Babcock it does not raise a legal presumption, or any presumption that it was ever received. Everest's statement stands alone, as the testimony of a man who has confessed felonies without number, piled perjury upon perjury, and who sold himself to the Ring, a man who fled the country, and now professes that he returned within the grasp of twelve indictments without any understanding or expectation of immunity from punishment. He had secret assignations with Col. Dyer and told him his story. Gentlemen, I ask you if on the oath of that man, if it stood unanswered, you would strike down this honorable young man? All Gen. Babcock knows about this matter is that he never received the money alleged to have been sent to him. I think my friends on the other side have pursued an ungenerous course in the manner in which they have treated Magill, the letter-carrier. Col. Dyer stated to you that Magill was drilled. We know that statement to be utterly untrue. Fortunately for us, others know it. I can name one—Judge Thorn—

Judge Dillon—Hold on.

Judge Porter (to Col. Dyer)—Is Col. Broadhead here?

Col. Dyer—No, Sir; but I will answer for him.

Judge Dillon—Judge Porter, the jury must be the judge of Magill's testimony. Hereafter I intend to have the case conducted my way, and if counsel will not object to statements not connected with the testimony I will myself.

Col. Dyer—I trust the court will not close my mouth in answering such questions. The defense have about concluded their argument and I have not objected to any extraneous statements because I purpose answering them.

Judge Porter continuing—When we find that Magill had been a citizen of St. Louis for eleven years, employed by different men and by the Government, and when the prosecution failed to impeach him, we may claim that he told the truth, and is much more reliable than Everest, the self-confessed felon. It has been asserted and published to the world that Gen. Babcock has grown suddenly rich during his residence in Washington. The prosecution could have offered evidence on this point.

Judge Dillon—Wait a moment, Mr. Porter. Did Col. Broadhead say anything on that subject?

Judge Porter—Col. Dyer did in his opening.

Col. Dyer—No, Sir; no subject of that kind has been touched upon.

Judge Porter—I thought it had. Well, I will pass over that by saying the expenses of this trial will consume all the fortune he possesses, which is of little moment to him, but it is a great matter to him that he has had to be gazed at for two weeks as a criminal. When he leaves this court, though he will leave it poor in worldly goods, he will leave it rich in the rectitude of his conduct, the consciousness of innocence, and the testimonial you will have given him by your verdict of acquittal. That verdict is awaited by every State in America and by every country of Europe as that of an intelligent American jury, and I leave the issue with you. I thank you, gentlemen, for your patience and attention.

The court then adjourned.

THE JOHNSTOWN MURDER TRIAL.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 22.—The court opened promptly at 9 o'clock this morning. Every inch of standing room was occupied. Mr. Smith resumed his argument for the prosecution, and finished at 11:20. Judge James proceeded with his charge to the jury, and continued until 1:30 P. M. Several exceptions were taken by Mr. Tremain, but were mostly denied. The case was then given to the jury, who up to 7 o'clock had not agreed upon a verdict.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BALL.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The principal topic of conversation continues to be the fancy-dress ball which takes place to-morrow night at Rideau Hall. It promises to be the most brilliant affair of the kind that has ever taken place in Canada. Fifteen hundred invitations have been issued, and a large party of prominent New-York citizens arrived here to-day.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—Delisle, Brothers & Co., hardware merchants of this city, have suspended payment. Their direct liabilities are about $60,000, and indirect liabilities $30,000. The liabilities of the absconding merchant, A. C. Sutherland, of Sutherland & Fleming, is in the neighborhood of $25,000. It is believed the fugitive has gone to San Francisco.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 22.—The quarterly Methodist conference of the Poughkeepsie District, representing over forty stations, convened here to-day. Reports from ministers show that extensive revivals are in progress in nearly all of their charges. Widow Van Cott will arrive here on Thursday and take charge of the revivals in this city. About sixty ministers are in town.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

NOMINATIONS AND CONVENTIONS.

THE NEW-YORK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT SYRACUSE—ST. LOUIS SECURES THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—HON. GODLOVE S. ORTH NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS—CONNECTICUT INFLATIONISTS IN COUNCIL—WISCONSIN DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Several important political conventions were held yesterday in different parts of the country, and calls for other conventions were determined upon. The Republican State Central Committee of New-York met in this City. It was decided that the Convention, to choose delegates to the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati June 14, should be held at Syracuse, March 22. The Democratic National Committee, in session at Washington, fixed upon St. Louis as the place, and June 27 as the time, for holding the National Convention of that party. The Indiana Republican State Convention met at Indianapolis, nominated Hon. Godlove S. Orth for Governor, adopted a strong platform, and agreed to present the name of Hon. Oliver P. Morton to the National Convention as candidate for the Presidency. The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin, at Madison, passed a resolution favoring Hon. James G. Blaine as Presidential candidate, but refusing to instruct the delegates, and appointed as delegates to the National Convention Philetus Sawyer, David Atwood, Mark Douglas, and James H. Howe. A "Greenback Convention" was held at New-Haven, Conn.; delegates to the National Convention to be held at Indianapolis were appointed, and a series of resolutions was adopted avowing the advanced doctrines of the advocates of inflation. No nominations were made. The Democratic State Convention assembles at New-Haven to-day. The Rhode Island Prohibitionists, in convention at Providence, nominated a State ticket, headed by A. C. Howard for Governor.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION TO ELECT DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI—THE MEETING TO BE HELD IN SYRACUSE ON MARCH 22.

The Republican State Central Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, to issue a call for the State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati. Hon. A. B. Cornell occupied the chair, and Gen. John N. Knapp acted as Secretary. After a brief discussion it was decided that the convention be held at Syracuse on the 22d of March next. Among those present were ex-Gov. Morgan; Senator William Robertson, of Westchester; Postmaster Smythe, of Albany; G. Robertson, of Troy, and J. D. Warren, of Buffalo. They all give the most satisfactory accounts of the condition of the party in their several districts. The full text of the call adopted will be found below.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will be held in the City of Syracuse on Wednesday, March 22 next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing seventy delegates and alternates to represent the State of New-York in the National Republican Convention which is to meet in Cincinnati June 14 next.

All Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic, and are willing to co-operate with the Republican Party in the maintenance and promotion of these principles and sentiments, are cordially invited to meet in their respective localities at the call of the appropriate local committees, and participate in the election of delegates to the said State Convention.

The representation of the several Assembly Districts will be in accordance with the subjoined schedule, pursuant to the order of the Republican State Convention, adopted July 8, 1868.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

SCHEDULE OF REPRESENTATION.

Albany, 1st	3	New-York, 13th	3
Albany, 2d	3	New-York, 14th	2
Albany, 3d	4	New-York, 15th	3
Albany, 4th	3	New-York, 16th	2
Allegany	5	New-York, 17th	4
Broome	5	New-York, 18th	3
Cattaraugus, 1st	3	New-York, 19th	3
Cattaraugus, 2d	3	New-York, 20th	4
Cayuga, 1st	4	New-York, 21st	4
Cayuga, 2d	4	Niagara, 1st	3
Chautauqua, 1st	3	Niagara, 2d	3
Chautauqua, 2d	4	Oneida, 1st	4
Chemung	4	Oneida, 2d	3
Chenango	5	Oneida, 3d	3
Clinton	4	Oneida, 4th	3
Columbia, 1st	3	Onondaga, 1st	4
Columbia, 2d	3	Onondaga, 2d	4
Cortland	3	Onondaga, 3d	4
Delaware, 1st	3	Ontario, 1st	3
Delaware, 2d	3	Ontario, 2d	3
Dutchess, 1st	4	Orange, 1st	4
Dutchess, 2d	4	Orange, 2d	4
Erie, 1st	3	Orleans	4
Erie, 2d	3	Oswego, 1st	3
Erie, 3d	4	Oswego, 2d	3
Erie, 4th	2	Oswego, 3d	3
Erie, 5th	3	Otsego, 1st	[illegible]
Essex	3	Otsego, 2d	[illegible]
Franklin	3	Putnam	[illegible]
Fulton and Hamilton	4	Queens, 1st	3
Genesee	4	Queens, 2d	3
Greene	3	Rensselaer, 1st	4
Herkimer	5	Rensselaer, 2d	3
Jefferson, 1st	4	Rensselaer, 3d	3
Jefferson, 2d	4	Richmond	2
Kings, 1st	2	Rockland	[illegible]
Kings, 2d	4	St. Lawrence, 1st	4
Kings, 3d	2	St. Lawrence, 2d	4
Kings, 4th	4	St. Lawrence, 3d	3
Kings, 5th	4	Saratoga, 1st	3
Kings, 6th	4	Saratoga, 2d	3
Kings, 7th	3	Schenectady	[illegible]

Kings, 8th	4	Schoharie	3
Kings, 9th	4	Schuyler	3
Lewis	3	Seneca	3
Livingston	4	Steuben, 1st	3
Madison, 1st	3	Steuben, 2d	5
Madison, 2d	3	Suffolk	4
Monroe, 1st	3	Sullivan	3
Monroe, 2d	6	Tioga	4
Monroe, 3d	3	Tompkins	4
Montgomery	4	Ulster, 1st	3
New-York, 1st	2	Ulster, 2d	3
New-York, 2d	2	Ulster, 3d	3
New-York, 3d	2	Warren	3
New-York, 4th	2	Washington, 1st	3
New-York, 5th	3	Washington, 2d	3
New-York, 6th	2	Wayne, 1st	3
New-York, 7th	3	Wayne, 2d	3
New-York, 8th	3	Westchester, 1st	3
New-York, 9th	4	Westchester, 2d	3
New-York, 10th	3	Westchester, 3d	3
New-York, 11th	4	Wyoming	4
New-York, 12th	2	Yates	3
Total			423

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS CHOSEN BY THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE CONVENTION—TIME, JUNE 27—A DULL MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The decision of the Democratic National Committee to hold the nominating convention at St. Louis is regarded as a point gained for the Hendricks party, which favored Cincinnati or St. Louis against other localities. Chicago probably lost sufficient votes to obtain the convention because it has no trusted "organ" among its newspapers. Cincinnati has in the *Enquirer* too powerful an organ for some of the candidates. St. Louis has a good Democratic paper, and presents no candidates, but its local influences are believed to be favorable to Hendricks. The date fixed, June 27, will enable the leaders to observe the reception of the Republican platform and nominations to be determined two weeks earlier. The meeting of the committee is described by an impartial witness, who was also in the Republican committee, to be dull and spiritless as compared with the latter. The knowledge that the majority in the House are just now deeply afflicted with the rag-money trouble may have dampened the ardor of the meeting.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The National Democratic Committee met to-day at 12:30 o'clock, at Willard's Hall, Augustus Schell in the chair. All the members were present, with the exception of a few who were represented by proxies. On motion of Senator Randolph, T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, was admitted to represent that Territory. After a brief debate of the question whether the time or place of the National Democratic Convention should first be fixed, it was determined that the time should first be fixed. Mr. John G. Thompson, of Ohio, moved that Tuesday, the 27th of June, be the time. Mr. Eaton, of Kansas, moved as an amendment the first Tuesday of May. This question was discussed in all its bearings, when the committee rejected Mr. Eaton's amendment, and agreed to the motion of Mr. Thompson, fixing the 27th of June as the time for holding the National Democratic Nominating Convention.

On motion of Mr. Goode, of Virginia, it was resolved that the delegations desiring the Convention to be held in their respective cities be heard through one of the members of each delegation, the remarks to be restricted to fifteen minutes. It was resolved that the different States as here represented, desiring the convention to be held in certain cities, now name the places. Accordingly, Mr. McCormick, of Illinois, named Chicago; Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, named Louisville; Mr. Banks, of Mississippi, by request, named Washington; Mr. Priest, of Missouri, named St. Louis; Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, named Cincinnati, and Mr. Barr, of Pennsylvania, named Philadelphia.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken, after which a motion was made and carried that the Chairman prepare a call for the National Convention, to be submitted to the committee before being signed by the members. Mr. Hoyne, of the Illinois delegation, was then introduced, and said that they made no special claim for asking any member of the committee for his vote in favor of holding the convention in Chicago. Among other things, he stated that Chicago could give the convention the largest and most magnificent hall on the continent, known as the Exposition Building, 1,000 feet in length, and with side galleries capable of seating 20,000 persons. The use of the hall, said he, will be furnished free of expense; besides, there are side rooms. Chicago has the best hotels in the world, with graduated prices, and he was authorized to say that they would not increase the price of board owing to the pressure. Besides other advantages, Chicago is the centre of ten States, directly connected by sixteen different railroads, and containing one-third of the electoral votes. Mr. Hoyne, in further argument, showed the political effect of holding the convention in Chicago, as it would serve to rally the loose Republican masses to the support of the Democratic Party.

Charles D. Jacobs, Mayor of Louisville, then read a paper drawn by the Kentucky delegation in favor of holding the convention in that city. Louisville is the Democratic metropolis of a Democratic State that gives 40,000 majority. A State so uniformly Democratic should meet with some reward for her adherence to truth, right, and justice. Kentucky is central, and has no sympathy with the ultraisms of any section. Louisville has a hall capable of seating 2,500, but if necessary for more room the Exposition Building could be secured. All incidental expenses being paid, the hotels had agreed to charge only the usual rates, and many citizens, if the hotels should be overcrowded, would open their houses to guests. Kentucky had no son to present for nomination, and therefore the deliberations would be free from improper influences. Kentucky would cheerfully acquiesce in whatever the convention might decide. Mr. Jacobs, in conclusion, as Mayor of Louisville, promised that should the convention meet in that city, the hospitalities would be such that every delegate on his return would feel as if he had never left home.

Mr. C. C. Cox, of this city, on behalf of the citizens, irrespective of party, advocated Washington as the most appropriate place for the convention, it having a central position and a salubrious climate. Besides, it is neutral ground, with many historic traditions, has extraordinary local attractions, and is near to the Centennial Exhibition. A sufficiently large hall, with all other facilities, would be furnished, while the hotel accommodations are ample.

Senator Bogy, speaking in advocacy of St. Louis, gave his reasons why the convention should be held in the West and not in the East. He objected to Chicago because it was a Republican city, and Illinois was not a Democratic State, and he was afraid she was wedded to her idols. As to Cincinnati, he did not believe the holding of the convention there would favorably affect the Democratic vote in November. If he thought so he would advocate such selection. He had the most fraternal feeling for Louisville, but he did not think it would be wise that the convention should be held south of the Ohio River. The embers of the late war in that State would be looked on as having a tendency to a line of policy of which Northern men do not at the present day heartily approve, and they might think that the party was a little inclined to Bourbonism; but as to St. Louis, the convention would there be welcomed with warm hearts. She has splendid and capacious accommodations, including well-kept hotels, and a hall capable of containing 25,000 persons. It had been said that St. Louis is a hot place, but it is no hotter than Louisville and Cincinnati, and not much hotter than Chicago, and has no sand flies. St. Louis is no hotter than Philadelphia or New-York in June, and, taking all things into consideration, he recommended St. Louis as the centre of the Democratic universe.

Judge Oliver presented Cincinnati as being the proper and best place for the convention. Among the reasons stated for such selection were the large number of hotels, and the well-known hospitality of her citizens. These give the fullest assurance of a satisfactory reception almost without distinction of party. Cincinnati, too, is centrally located and is easy of access, both by rail and water, and has a hall which will seat from six to ten thousand persons without the wings. He chiefly spoke of the political importance of holding the convention in Cincinnati, and expressed his belief that 100,000 persons would be in attendance. With the consequent enthusiasm and influence, there would be such "a send off" as would again array the State of Ohio under the Democratic banner. It might be said, "as goes Ohio so goes the Union," and therefore he made a fervent appeal that help be now extended to that State, which will fight the first Presidential battle.

Mr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, was next introduced in behalf of that city. There being a diversity of opinion as to what Western city should be selected, it was but natural that Philadelphia should interpose to reconcile the differences, and to offer all the accommodations required for the convention. The Centennial Exhibition, the capacities and facilities, the Revolutionary traditions of the city, all seem to afford unanswerable arguments why Philadelphia should be the place. In conclusion he read a resolution of the Democratic State Convention, respectfully suggesting the choice of that city. Without further proceedings, the committee took a recess to 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee on reassembling proceeded to ballot on the place for holding the National Convention, with the following result: Number of votes cast, 38; necessary to a choice, 20. St. Louis, 14; Chicago, 8; Louisville, 7; Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1. There being no choice, the committee again voted as follows: St. Louis, 15; Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 8; Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 1. On the third ballot the vote stood: St. Louis, 17; Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 8; Louisville, 3; no votes were cast for Philadelphia. The fourth ballot resulted as follows: St. Louis, 18; Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 1. The fifth ballot resulted as follows: St. Louis, 21; Chicago, 15; Cincinnati, 2. St. Louis having received the majority of the votes cast, the Chairman declared that city to be the place for holding the convention.

Mr. Priest, of St. Louis, expressed his heartfelt thanks to the committee for the selection they had made. He would tell the committee they had made no mistake. The delegates will come to the convention in a city where men, women, and children are all Democrats. They would be received with warm hearts and open hands to hospitable homes. He hoped the same good judgment shown here would extend everywhere.

Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, moved that the vote be declared unanimous, which Mr. McCormick, of Illinois, seconded.

Mr. McHenry expressed himself as much gratified with the prevalent good feeling. Next to Louisville he preferred St. Louis, where he was sure all would meet with an enthusiastic welcome.

The vote selecting St. Louis was then declared unanimous, amid applause.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of Virginia, (proxy for Nevada,) it was resolved that, in view of the admission of Colorado as a State in July next, that Territory be invited to send six delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

On motion of Mr. Barr, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted instructing the Executive Committee and Hon. John G. Priest, of Missouri, to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the National Convention.

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska, offered a resolution that the National Democratic Committee, disclaiming all motives to either influence or decide a question over which they have no proper jurisdiction, recommend to the delegates to the National Convention to consider the justice and expediency of abolishing what is known as the two-third rule in the nomination of a President and Vice President of the United States.

After debate the resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Chairman presented a call for the convention, which after debate was referred to the Executive Committee for such amendment as they may deem necessary, with authority to append to it the names of the members of the National Democratic Committee.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, it was resolved that when this committee adjourn it be to meet on the 24th of June, at St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. Ransom, the thanks of the committee were extended to Hon. Augustus Schell for the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged his duties as Chairman of this committee.

Mr. Schell expressed his thanks for the compliment, and hoped that they would all have occasion to rejoice in a national Administration Democratic in its character.

Thanks were given to Mr. Prince, the Secretary of the committee, and also to Col. Cake for the use of the hall and the courtesies extended.

The committee then adjourned sine die.

The following is a list of the members present:

Alabama	Thomas A. Walker.
Arkansas	S. R. Cockrill.
California	Frank McCoppin.
Connecticut	W. H. Barnum.
Delaware	Charles Beaston.
Florida	C. W. Jones.
Georgia	A. R. Lawton.
Illinois	C. H. McCormick.
Indiana	E. S. Alvord.
Iowa	M. M. Ham.
Kansas	J. E. Eaton.
Kentucky	H. D. McHenry.
Louisiana	A. C. Janin.
Maine	L. D. M. Sweat.
Maryland	A. Leo Knott.
Massachusetts	F. O. Prince.
Michigan	William A. Moore.
Minnesota	William Lochran.
Mississippi	A. D. Banks.
Missouri	J. G. Priest.
Nebraska	G. L. Miller.
Nevada	G. C. Walker.
New-Hampshire	F. Jones.
New-Jersey	T. F. Randolph.
New-York	A. Schell.
North Carolina	Matthew W. Ransom.
Ohio	John G. Thompson.
Oregon	James K. Kelly.
Pennsylvania	Joseph P. Barr.
Rhode Island	N. Van Slyck.
South Carolina	Thomas Y. Simons.
Tennessee	William T. Bate.
Texas	F. S. Stockdale.
Vermont	B. B. Smalley.
Virginia	John Goode.
West Virginia	John B. Hoge.
Wisconsin	William P. Lynde.
Colorado	T. M. Patterson.

The Executive Committee meet to-morrow to prepare the call for the convention.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE ORTH FOR GOVERNOR—COL. ROBERT S. ROBERTSON FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—UNANIMOUS ADOPTION OF THE PLATFORM—A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION—THE CAMPAIGN TO BE VIGOROUSLY CONTESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—If old politicians are to be credited, never has there been a larger or more enthusiastic Republican Convention in Indiana than that of this year. Long before the hour of meeting, at 10 A. M., the Academy was crowded, not only all the seats being occupied, but the aisles, corridors, and every inch of space being crowded to suffocation. Indeed, the crowd was so great and everybody so uncomfortable that there was great confusion during the opening moments, but it was finally stilled by the tact of Gen. Brady, the Chairman of the State Committee, who called the convention to order. With a few sensible words he stilled the surging masses and started the convention on its business. The night before its work had been all arranged, and his first duty was to call for the report of the Committee on Organization. Hon. E. B. Martindale, of Marion, was named for permanent President, and proved to be a model officer. In the first place he made no long speech, and in the next place he was prompt and incisive during the long continuous session of nine hours. The first thing done was the presenting of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, made by Col. R. W. Thompson. It was very long, and in great part not electrifying; but the portions relating to finance, the schools, and Senator Morton were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and the platform as a whole adopted by a rising vote and three times three cheers. The relentless Chairman instantly called the ballot for Governor, when Hon. Godlove S. Orth, Hon. Albert G. Porter, Hon. Leonidas Sexton, and Judge Denney were named. The first ballot resulted, as everybody supposed it would, in the choice of Judge Orth. Then Col. Robert S. Roberston, of Allen, was chosen for Lieutenant Governor, and the ticket was completed in the following order: For Judges of the Supreme Court—W. P. Edson, A. C. Vooris, H. C. Newcomb, John F. Kibbey; Secretary of State, I. P. Watts; Auditor, William Hess; Treasurer, George F. Herriott; Attorney General, John W. Gordon; Reporter Supreme Court, L. D. Miller; Clerk, Charles Scoll; Superintendent Public Instruction, Oliver H. Smith.

During all the nine hours of the session the hall was densely packed, and the delegates showed the utmost good humor. For most of the offices more than one ballot was required, but there was no show of ill-feeling, and in every case the defeated candidates or their friends moved to make the nominations unanimous, which was done without an exception. It was shown by the proceedings of to-day that the Republicans of Indiana are not only united, but are energetic. They are united against Democracy, and are determined to make the best fight possible. That they will carry the State in October none promise; but that everything shall be done to secure that result all agree.

The Presidential Electors and delegates to Cincinnati are as stated last night, and the party in this State enters the Centennial contest under the best possible auspices. The ticket is admitted on all hands to be an excellent one, and although the platform might be shorter, it is declared by all to be sound in every part.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Indiana Republican State Convention met at the Academy of Music at 10 o'clock this morning. After the appointment of officers and other business, Mr. Thompson, Chairman on Resolutions, read the following platform:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Indiana hail this centennial year as an event which calls for the expression of gratitude to Almighty God that our civil and religious liberties have been preserved through all the vicissitudes of the century, that the American people have successfully maintained before the world their capacity for self-government, and that the Union remains unbroken either by foreign aggression, civil discord, or domestic rebellion. The past of our national history is secure, but its future depends upon the preservation of the great fundamental principles which the past has consecrated, and which are expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States with its several amendments. To these the Republican Party has always been devoted and faithful. By means of its steady attachment to them it has carried the country through four years of civil war, suppressed an insurrectionary Government of the States confederated in opposition to the Constitution and laws, saved the Government from destruction and the Union from dissolution, and has faithfully observed that part of the Constitution which requires that the Government of all the States shall be republican in form. It has made the principles of popular civil equality universal, so that it embraces every class of American citizens, without regard to birth, previous condition, or color. It has settled the question of the nationality of the Government against those who submitted it to the arbitrament of the sword, so that it is no longer open for practical denial. It has successfully resisted and overthrown the doctrine that the Government of the United States is a mere league between confederated States, each with the reserved right to secede from and break up the Union, so that now, under its administration of public affairs, it has become the settled policy of the nation that the Constitution, and all laws passed pursuant thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. It has carried the Government forward into the front rank among nations; it has granted amnesty with unparalleled liberality to those who were recently in arms against the life of the nation, asking them in return only that they shall unite in heart and hand in future efforts to give increased honor and glory to a common country, and perpetuity to a common Union. It has, by a strict observance of the laws, gradually diminished the public debt, thereby lessening the pressure of the burden on the people. It has furnished the country with a national currency, despite of the opposition and denunciation of the Democratic Party, and all who opposed the prosecution of the war without which the rebellion could not have been suppressed, and which it is its purpose to maintain, to the end that the legitimate wants of commerce and trade may be answered and a just reward secured to labor. It has maintained an economical standard in public expenditures, keeping them within the limit required by the necessarily increasing wants and interests of the public service. It has required the faithful collection and disbursement of the public revenue. Where there may have been well-grounded suspicions of unfaithfulness in so doing against any to whom this trust has been confided, they have been removed from office, and where any have been guilty of fraud, embezzlement, or conspiracy, no guilty man has been permitted to escape.

We therefore, in view of this record of the Republican Party, do now, assembled in State Convention, make the following declaration of principles:

First—We all remain faithful to the principles of the National Republican Party in all things concerning the administration of national affairs, until every right guaranteed by the Constitution shall be fully secured and enjoyed, until all existing laws shall be faithfully executed and such others shall be passed as are necessary to that end, until the ballot-box shall be protected against all frauds and violence, until the right of popular representation shall be fully vindicated, and until all voters, whether white or black, shall be secured in the right to cast their ballots; that the laws shall rest upon the consent of the governed.

Second—We do not recognize the right of a State to impede the execution of the national laws or to impair any of the rights conferred by them, and hold it to be the duty of the Government to see that these laws are executed in every State, and that all these rights are enjoyed, without impediment or hindrance.

Third—We hold the Government of the United States to be a nation, and not a mere confederation of States; that it represents the sovereign authority of the people of the United States, and not the States; that as the Constitution and laws of the National Government are supreme, no State has the right to insist or impede their execution, or to withdraw from the Union in consequence thereof; and that, although the result of the late rebellion settled this question against the right of a State to secede, yet the future harmony and safety of the Union requires that this doctrine shall be so condemned that under no possible exigency shall it ever be hereafter revived.

Fourth—While we believe that the national Government is entirely independent of the States when acting within its own proper circle, we also believe that the State Governments are entirely independent of the national when acting within their own proper circles, and we will maintain this independence to the end that harmony may exist between them; that the national welfare may be advanced, and that the States may be secure in the exercise of ample jurisdiction over all their domestic affairs, so that they may be enabled to develop their material interests, and employ all the means necessary to the intellectual and moral enlightment of the people.

Fifth—We are willing and anxious to restore entirely amicable relations between the people of the Northern and those of the Southern States who were engaged in the rebellion, and with a view thereto are ready to forgive and grant amnesty to all those who desire to be forgiven and amnestied; but we are neither ready nor willing to extend this forgiveness and amnesty to those who remain unrepentant for their attempt to destroy the Union, or to place the rebellion and those who fought upon its side upon an equality with the Union and the gallant soldiers who defended it. We believe that the war for the Union was right and their rebellion wrong, and that thus it should forever stand in history.

Sixth—We have no wish to see disfranchised any officer, soldier, or citizen who defended the cause of the Confederacy and has been arrested under the existing laws, but when faithful Union soldiers who were honestly discharging the duties of their offices have been removed to make place for any of these the act is so flagrant an insult to the Union cause and those who risked their lives for it that it deserves the rebuke and condemnation of the whole country and the special censure of every loyal soldier.

Seventh—We believe that in conducting the civil service men should be selected for office on account of their qualifications, integrity, and moral character, and not on account of mere party service, in order that thereby the public business may be faithfully conducted, administration economy secured, and the patronage of the Government be so dispensed that it shall not be brought in conflict with the freedom of elections.

Eighth—We believe that all men are equal before the law, and the great and fundamental principle of our free institutions cannot be departed from without violating their genius and spirit, and in order that equal justice shall be done to all and especial privileges conferred on none, it is the duty of the Government to provide by all necessary laws for its preservation and enforcement.

Ninth—We insist on perfect religious freedom and freedom of conscience to every individual; are opposed to any interference whatever with the Church by the State, or with the State by the Church, or to any union between them; and, in our opinion, it is incompatible with American citizenship to pay allegiance to any foreign power, civil or ecclesiastical, which asserts the right to include the action of civil government within the domain of religion and morals, because ours is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and must not be subject to or interfered with by any authority not directly responsible to them.

Tenth—A country so bountifully supplied as ours with all the sources of wealth, possessing unsurpassed capacity for production, every necessary facility for the growth of mechanic and manufacturing arts, and all the agencies of labor, needs only the fostering aid of the Government to establish its material prosperity upon a durable basis. In our opinion, therefore, it is the duty of the Government so to regulate its revenue system as to give all needful encouragement to our agricultural, mechanical, and mining and manufacturing enterprises, so that harmonious relations may be permanently established between labor and capital, and just remuneration secured to both.

Eleventh—In our opinion it is the duty of the Government in passing laws for raising revenue so to levy taxes as to give the greatest possible exemption to articles of primary necessity and to place them most heavily upon luxuries and the wealth of the community.

Twelfth—We believe that it is the duty of the Government in furnishing national currency so to regulate it as to provide for its ultimate redemption in gold and silver; that any attempt to hasten this more rapidly than it shall be brought about by the laws of trade and commerce, is inexpedient; therefore in our opinion so much of the so-called Resumption act as fixes the time for the resumption of specie payments should be repealed, and after such repeal the currency should remain undisturbed, neither contracted nor expanded, we being assured that the financial troubles of the country, when relieved from interference, will be speedily and permanently cured by the operation of the natural laws of trade, and by preserving that course of policy, which the Republican Party has constantly maintained, of steadily looking to an ultimate resumption of specie payment.

Thirteenth—The greenback currency was created by the Republican Party as a matter of absolute necessity to carry the Government successfully through the war of the rebellion, and save the life of the nation. It met the fiercer opposition of the Democratic Party on the declared ground that it was unconstitutional, and would prove worthless, and if this opposition had been successful, the war would have resulted in the independence of the Southern Confederacy. If the Democratic Party was sincere in this opposition, one of its objects in now seeking to obtain possession of the Government must be to destroy this currency, along with that furnished by the national bank, so that the country may be compelled to return to the system of local and irresponsible banking which existed under the Administration of Mr. Buchanan; and, therefore, as it is necessary that this currency shall be maintained in order to save the country from the most ruinous system of local and irresponsible banking, and from consequent financial embarrassments, its best interests require that it shall be left in the hands of its friends, and not be turned over to its enemies.

Fourteenth—When the Republican Party obtained possession of the Government in 1861 the annual expenditures were greater than the receipts from revenue. In consequence there was a general derangement in commerce and trade, brought on by mal-administration; a large amount of Treasury notes had been issued and thrown upon the market to make up the deficiency; the credit of the United States was below par; and, in addition to these financial embarrassments, it inherited from the Administration of Mr. Buchanan a domestic war of immense proportions, yet it has so conducted the Government that its credit has been placed above par, and its bonds are sought after in all the great money markets of the world—notwithstanding the magnitude of the war, and the debt necessarily occasioned thereby—and the revenues have been so increased, and so faithfully collected and economically applied that, in addition to the ordinary expenses, over five hundred million dollars of the public debt have been paid, and regular monthly payments are made thereon: and thus the absolute necessity of continuing the policy by which these results have been achieved is fully demonstrated.

Fifteenth—We remain as heretofore irrevocably opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or to any payment whatever for emancipated slaves, or the property of rebels destroyed in war.

Sixteenth—We demand that the Government of the United States, as well as that of this State, shall be administered with the strictest economy consistently with the public safety and interest.

Seventeenth—The ordinance of 1787 made it the duty of the States formed out of the territory of the north-west to forever encourage schools and the means of education, as necessary for extending the principles of civil and religious liberty. Washington declared that the education of our youth in the science of government is necessary to prepare them for becoming the future guardians of the liberties of the country. Jefferson placed education among the articles of public care. Madison said that by its general diffusion it would enlighten the opinions, expand the patriotism and assimilate the principles and sentiments of the people, and thereby contribute not less to strengthen the foundations than to adorn the structure of our free and happy system of government, and the people of this State, having, by the Constitution, approved the principle that it is the duty of the State to educate all her children, and having thus made it an essential feature in our system of State Government, we shall regard all opponents of our common schools as assailing a fundamental principle of free government, and shall not falter in our support of them until every child in the State has been furnished with a common school education, and shall be taught in the fundamental principles of free popular government, and we shall demand a faithful administration of the school law and the strictest economy in the disposition and expenditure of the funds, which should remain undivided, so that, instead of the public schools being conducted with a view to prepare students for colleges and professions, they may continue what they were designed to be—the schools of the people.

Eighteenth—Inasmuch as all republican governments depend for their stability and perpetuity on the intelligence and virtue of the people, it is the right and duty of the State and National Administration to foster the highest moral and intellectual development of the people, and no laws should be enacted that are despotic in character or disregard the wishes of the party.

Nineteenth—We have not forgotten and shall not forget the services rendered to the cause of the Union by our gallant soldiers and seamen during the war of the rebellion; how firmly they stood amid the leaden hail of the battle; how patiently and heroically they endured the hardships of camp and field, and what terrible afflictions some of them suffered as prisoners of war. The honor of the nation is pledged to provide bounties and pensions for them, and to take care of the widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives in defense of the Government, and upon this we shall earnestly and constantly insist.

Twentieth—The Administration of Gen. Grant commands our fullest confidence and approbation. Our respect for him as a man of unspotted honor and as a statesman of wisdom and prudence, and our admiration for his high qualities as a soldier, remain unabated, and we especially commend him for the example he will leave to his successors of removing from office those of his own appointment when he found them to be unfaithful, and of causing those who have proved dishonest to be so prosecuted that no guilty man should escape.

Twenty-first—In our opinion Hon. Oliver P. Morton possesses in an eminent degree the ability and qualities which fit him for the office of President of the United States. During his service as Governor of this State, when the Union was in the utmost peril, he displayed executive abilities of the very highest order, and his Senatorial career has been distinguished by such statesmanlike wisdom as to win the approbation of the whole country. We know his faithfulness to every public trust, his earnest devotion to the cause of the Union, his unflinching advocacy of the rights of the oppressed, and, therefore, present his name to the National Republican Convention for nomination for the office of President.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Hon. Godlove S. Orth is a native of Lebanon, Penn. He was born April 22, 1817, and received his education at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Penn. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1839. He began his legal practice in Indiana, and was sent to the State Senate in 1843 and 1846, serving six years in that body—one year as President of the Senate. He was a Presidential Elector in 1848, when Gen. Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war, was elected President by the Whigs. He was a member of the ineffectual "Peace Congress" of 1861, and in the following year was chosen a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress from Indiana, serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In 1862, when the Indiana border was threatened with incursions by marauding parties from the rebel States, and a call was issued by the Governor for volunteers to protect the southern part of the State, Mr. Orth organized a company in two hours, was chosen Captain, and, taking command of the United States steamer Horner, cruised up and down the Ohio River, established quiet, and diffused a sense of security along the Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois shores. Mr. Orth was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, serving on the Committees on the Death of President Lincoln, Freedmen, Foreign Affairs, and as Chairman of the Committee on Private Claims. In 1872 Mr. Orth was elected to the Forty-second Congress by the State of Indiana at large, serving until the close of that Congress. He was not a candidate in 1874. On the 9th of March, 1875, President Grant sent his name to the Senate, then in extra session, for the mission to Vienna, as the successor of Hon. John Jay, and on the 11th he was confirmed, receiving his commission on the 12th. Mr. Orth will doubtless resign the Austrian Mission, as intimated in our special dispatch from Indianapolis a day or two ago, to enter upon the campaign.

THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

STATE CONVENTION TO NOMINATE DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—A PATRIOTIC PLATFORM—THE PREFERENCE FOR PRESIDENT.

MADISON, Feb. 22.—The Republican State Convention met here this morning. Every Senatorial and Assembly district in the State was represented. E. T. Brown, of Waupaca, was chosen President. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, in response to the call of the National Union Republican Committee for the Republicans of the several States of the Union to elect delegates for their National Convention, send fraternal greetings to the Republicans in all parts of our beloved land, with the cordial assurances to all patriotic citizens who honor the flag of our common country as the emblem of liberty, equality, and fraternity, of our earnest desire to see the Republic enter upon the second century of its prosperous career free from sectional strife or injustice of any name or nature, and that we will endeavor to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the entire country, and will maintain and support all measures, acts, and laws the enforcement of which shall secure to every citizen his constitutional rights, including the full and free exercise of the right of franchise without intimidation or fraud. We are in favor of vigorous efforts to prosecute and punish those who have been guilty of official dishonesty, and to detect and to bring to punishment all who have in any way or form conspired to defraud the Government of its just and legal revenues. We believe in the unwritten law of the land which declares it unwise for a Chief Magistrate to hold his office beyond two terms, and we accept the declaration of President Grant in harmony with this law as but another claim to our veneration and gratitude. We believe in international arbitration in lieu of war, and we regard the scene of two nations, strong enough to be above passion, adjusting their claims before this tribunal, as among the proudest monuments of the Republic. While endeavoring to reduce the national debt that was incurred in the presence of organized treason and armed rebellion within a political party which again aspires to the control of the Government, we are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor. We believe in honest money; that the currency of the nation should, as soon as consistent with business interests and safety, be made equal to gold, and until that time should continue as a legal tender. We hold as of priceless value, of the greatest importance, the common school system of this country, which, supported by just and equal taxation of property for the benefit of all and accessible to the children of citizens of every nationality, color, condition, or creed, should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control, and that popular education is the right arm of the national safety under a free and tolerant Government, whose guarantee of liberty can only be perpetuated while knowledge pervades the masses. While reiterating our firm devotion to the principles that were cherished and established by the American patriots of 1776, as incorporated in their Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution of the Union, and in the laws of Congress, we cannot ignore the fact, which is indelibly written in our national history, that for the privilege of celebrating the Centennial of this Republic the freemen of America are indebted not only to its founders, but also to its defenders, and that if to-day we have a country or a Government whose existence is worth celebrating, it is because in the hour of its greatest peril its interests and welfare were intrusted to a party which gave no aid or comfort to the enemies of our common country, and which now gives the only security or means for present or future safety, prosperity, and honor, as a power for good among the nations. With a renewal of our pledges to the platform of principles adopted by the Republican State Convention in July last, we enter upon the campaign of 1876 with assurance from all directions that the party of law, order, progress, and freedom will achieve another glorious victory.

The Congressional districts then reported their delegates and electors, and their action was ratified. The committee appointed for the purpose recommended for delegates at large, Philetus Sawyer, David Atwood, Mark Douglas, and James H. Howe. The report was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That while we believe the choice of the Union Republicans of Wisconsin emphatically favor the nomination of the nation's gifted son, Hon. James G. Blaine, yet in view of the time to intervene before the assembling of the National Convention, we deem it inexpedient to instruct our delegates, but trust to their intelligence, discretion, and fidelity to fairly represent their constituents in the discharge of their important duty.

The convention then adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, Hon. C. B. Farwell in the chair. There was a large attendance of prominent Republicans of the State. A resolution was adopted indorsing President Grant for the energy and impartiality with which he has prosecuted the frauds against the Government.

It was decided to hold the State Convention at Springfield on May 24, when Presidential Electors and delegates to the National Convention will be elected.

CONNECTICUT INFLATIONISTS.

A GREENBACK CONVENTION IN NEW-HAVEN—THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM PREPARED—THE TIMIDITY OF GOV. INGERSOLL—GENERAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876.

The greenback movement in this State had its start in this city, which is largely Democratic in politics, and in spite of the fact that Gov. Ingersoll lives here and is an acknowledged candidate for re-election, the movement was suffered to go on, without a single prominent protest, till it got such headway as to be altogether beyond the control of the Democratic managers, and it swept into the nominating caucus and dictated its own policy, selecting the entire delegation to the Democratic State Convention, and adopting resolutions favoring the repeal of the Resumption act and making greenbacks legal tenders. To-day a State Convention of this new party has been held, and it called together a crowd of about five hundred, a good part of which was made up of Democratic voters of New-Haven. There were a few so-called Republicans in attendance, but they are men, almost without exception, who have for several years past gone into extraneous party movements. Notable among the prominent workers were men who have been engaged in the most extravagant real estate speculations, men who are either bankrupts or on the verge of bankruptcy. While the speeches and the resolutions alluded to both of the regular parties, yet that was only for effect, the sole object of the movement to-day, as an aggressive force in politics, being to influence the Democratic gathering of to-morrow, which can be directly reached through the New-Haven delegation, which will have seats upon the floor. The movement is barred from entrance to the Republican Convention by the terms of the call for that convention, which expressly invites only those to take part who are "in favor of specie payment." What is demanded by the Democratic Convention may be seen by the following, which has been put in print for distribution in the convention to-morrow:

Resolved, That the act for resumption of specie payments, passed by the Republican Congress in 1875, was a political trick, designed to divert attention from the corruption and incompetency for which the people had just overwhelmed that party at the polls. That act has proved to be fruitful of evil and barren of good. It has created distrust of the future, paralyzed enterprise, and thrown the producers of wealth out of employment. We therefore demand that this measure of injustice and folly be immediately and unconditionally repealed.

Resolved, That all Government issues of paper money should be made a full legal tender, receivable for duties on imports at par with gold coin and convertible at the holder's option into Government bonds bearing interest in coin, and reconvertible into legal tender money, with accrued interest, on demand.

If the Democratic Party managers had really desired to make a bold stand in favor of specie payments, and in support of their positive declarations of a year ago, they could have met this movement, and at least have throttled it as a part of their own organization; but they allowed it to threaten, without rebuke, and when it captured New-Haven they fell back upon lame apologies, and are now in a dilemma which is exceedingly threatening. Not only has this aggressive movement by its very impudence silenced party opposition in New-Haven, but it has taken hold of Gov. Ingersoll himself and placed him in the most ridiculous of all positions. I have it on the authority of Dr. Phillips, who is one of the New-Haven delegates to the Democratic Convention, that the Governor, in conversation with him, was exceedingly timorous, and yet just in the mood to please the inflationists. He said he would stand for Governor upon any platform which his party friends might prepare for him; really, he knew but very little about this financial question, and it might be, after all, that there was much force in what the advocates of the greenback were contending for. This talk from a man who less than a year ago, in his inaugural Message, took a decided stand for hard money, and even indorsed the Resumption bill, though it did not go far enough, is nothing short of cowardice. The trouble with him is, that the local influence has frightened him; cool heads in other parts of the State may save him from open humiliation. But if the party in New-Haven were to control, this greenback movement would dictate its policy without reservation.

The convention met in Loomis' Temple of Music at 10 o'clock, and Isaac Anderson, of New-Haven, was chosen Chairman, and E. H. Gillette, of Hartford, and E. M. Graves, of New-Haven, Secretaries. The forenoon was occupied in a general discussion of "the issues," closing with a report from the Committee on Resolutions, longer than any platform ever before conceived in Connecticut, which was accepted, as follows:

Whereas, The present financial condition of the country requires immediate, wise, and careful legislation on the great questions which at present are of such vital importance to the welfare of the people; believing the national finances to be in a deplorable condition, the friends of currency reform of Connecticut, in convention assembled, recommend the following principles as important to the welfare of the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly invite a severe scrutiny of the principles and measures which we think would restore the country to prosperity, and we ask a candid, unprejudiced consideration of the grave problems that now challenge the attention of every thoughtful citizen. Under a Government based on universal suffrage, it is vitally essential that all important public questions be fully and openly debated. The financial issues of the hour have never been truthfully presented to the American people. We have been denied a fair hearing by the majority of the press, and falsely called inflationists and repudiators by men who are incited by ignorance, by love of political party, or by those who, in order to fatten on the misfortunes of others, wish the people deceived. As the intelligent union of labor and capital is the only legitimate source of individual or national wealth, Government should foster industry and carefully guard the rights of producers. It should set an example of wise economy, should discourage all forms of monopoly, and should enact laws for the benefit of the whole people. Class legislation should not be tolerated in a free nation. To suppose that a financial system is perfect merely because it has hitherto been generally so considered, is as fallacious as a belief that medicine, law, or the mechanic arts have reached perfection. Mankind is steadily progressing in knowledge, and all arts and sciences are sharing in the general advance. Financial science is yet in its infancy, and the claim of financial infallibility, which is virtually made by the party leaders, is entitled to nothing but contempt.

1. We oppose the act fixing an arbitrary time for the resumption of specie payments, not because we have any objections to our paper money being made worth its face in gold, but because that act, by creating distrust of the future, has paralyzed enterprise, throwing the producers of wealth out of employment, and has thus postponed the day when it shall become possible to maintain our paper money at par with coin without creating the widespread bankruptcy which an attempt to enforce the Resumption act will inevitably produce. Our paper money should be appreciated to par with coin by rectifying the defects in our monetary system and by producing general prosperity, not by creating general prostration of business and by robbing debtors to enrich creditors under the hypocritical cry of "honesty." We do not want resolutions of future action to amend the currency, especially when these resolutions assume the form of a standing threat against every new enterprise. We want immediate and practical measures which will create confidence in the future and supply the conditions under which time, industry, and economy will place our country in a sound financial condition, and make a paper dollar equal in value to a gold dollar at the earliest practicable period. To fix an arbitrary time for specie payments is as absurd as it would be to fix a day for a patient's recovery. In either case it is impossible to foretell the requisite time. We therefore ask for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, and demand that all similar trifling with the interests of the nation for political purposes be branded as a crime against humanity.

2. The Government should not dishonor its own promises as it now does. In the language of Thaddeus Stevens, "the greenbacks were discredited before they were issued." The national note should be made a full legal tender for all public dues, and for the purchase of Government bonds at par with gold coin.

3. The relative value of the labor and prosperity of every citizen, and the manner in which the national wealth shall be distributed, depends in a large degree upon the character and the amounts of the national currency. We should have a stable currency, uniform as possible both in its exchangeable value and its rate of interest. High and fluctuating rates of interest are detrimental to the interests and the prosperity of the producers and to the highest good of the whole nation. This evil can be prevented only by diminishing the amount of currency at seasons when there is little demand for it, and by increasing its volume when more currency is needed. The issue of money, and the regulation of the value thereof, is a matter of national concern. It is a prerogative of sovereignty which should not be delegated either directly or indirectly to corporations. The national bank notes should be gradually retired from circulation, and the General Government should have nothing whatever to do with banking. It should merely coin and issue the national money. Banking should be entirely free, but no paper money should be allowed in circulation except that issued directly by the United States, and backed by the entire wealth of the nation; we want no banks of issue, nominally on a specie basis, but which are really manufacturers of inflated and worthless paper currency; the national paper money should be issued by a bureau of the United States Treasury only when paid for by Government banks; neither Congress nor bankers should be allowed any more control over the amount of paper money than they now have over the coinage of specie; Congress should simply adopt a system under which the volume of the currency would automatically regulate and limit itself; business men should not be kept in constant fear of either a contraction or an expansion of the currency. No one can tell how much currency is needed at any particular time. Its volume should be left, like that of everything else, entirely free to contract or expand in response to the requirements of trade. This would facilitate cash sales and discourage an undue expansion of private credit.

4. As all the national currency is a part of the national debt the Government should at all times be ready to exchange its interest-bearing bonds for its non-interest bearing notes. The legal tenders should therefore be exchangeable for interconvertible bonds bearing a low rate of interest, but sufficiently high to maintain them at par with gold coin. Whenever the currency becomes in excess, the overplus would then flow into bonds, and whenever the currency becomes too scarce bonds would be converted into currency; thus making the supply always equal but never exceed the legitimate demand. By the aforesaid measures a considerable portion of the national debt would be used as currency without interest, and the bulk of the debt would soon be funded at a rate not exceeding four and a half per cent. per annum, and probably at 3.65 per cent. per annum, payable in gold coin or in paper worth its face in gold. The saving of interest thus effected should be steadily applied to the payment of the public debt. We are opposed to the present policy of increasing the amount of our foreign debt, which steadily drains our country of gold, menaces our financial stability, and is a far more serious burden than a domestic debt. A policy should be adopted the tendency of which would be to diminish foreign obligations and to have the American debt owed to American citizens.

5. We believe that a national policy in accordance with our principles would soon extinguish the premium on gold, would give us a stable currency unaffected by foreign wars and panics, immediately revive our drooping industries, and give labor employment at just wages, and rescue our country from the unfortunate position in which it has been placed by an extravagant administration and incompetent legislators. We invite every good citizen, irrespective of previous party affiliations, to unite with us for political resistance against the ignorant war now being waged on the many for the benefit of the few, and to this end we counsel our friends to cast every vote for that party whose platform shall be most in accord with the sentiment of justice and the principles herein set forth.

These resolutions were adopted at the afternoon session, at which some general business was transacted, as follows:

Executive Committee to Wait Upon the Regular Party Conventions and Ask for Recognition, and Having Power to Call a Separate Convention in Case of Refusal—Francis Gillette, C. W. Cook, Horace Johnson, Hartford; Isaac Anderson, Henry Killam, Alexander Troup, New-Haven; E. N. Phelps, Windsor; H. C. Baldwin, Naugatuck; Loren F. Judd, John Walsh, New-Britain; Cyrus Raymond, 2d, Danbury; Dr. L. O. Beardsley, Derby; E. W. Dean, Norwich.

Delegates to National Convention at Indianapolis, May 17—Isaac Anderson, Henry Killam, J. P. Phillips, Alexander Troup, Charles Atwater, Philip Pond, New-Haven; E. H. Gillette, Horace Johnson, C. W. Cook, J. W. Gilbert, Hartford; L. F. Judd, New-Britain; L. V. Pinney, Winsted.

Resolutions were passed calling upon laboring men, "too honest to steal, too proud to beg," to support the movement; calling upon the Legislature to reduce the lawful rate of interest to six per cent., and appointing a committee to organize Greenback Clubs throughout the State. A vote of thanks was passed to Congressman Phelps for his vote in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, and the convention then adjourned.

The *Union*, which is the organ of the movement in the State, and has the largest circulation of any New-Haven paper, prints at the head of its editorial columns to-night, in large letters, the following:

"Let every believer in honest financial principles attend the Democratic Convention to-morrow. The New-Haven Democracy should rally in force to back up their representatives on the floor. Fill the galleries."

THE DEMOCRATIC BRANCH PREPARING FOR ITS CONVENTION TO-DAY—TEACHING FORGETFULNESS OF THE HARD-MONEY TRADITIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 22.—There has been a large crowd about the head-quarters of the Democratic delegates to the State Convention, at the Tontine Hotel, this evening, and a very considerable amount of discussion over the financial plank of the platform. The majority of delegates, with a rural understanding of the subject, came here supposing that the party could take but one course, and that would be in strict accord with its traditions. But they found when they came to talk with the leaders that it was not so much what the party had been, or what its consistency demanded as it was to so shape the work of the convention as to win the most votes in view of the overwhelming pressure from the soft-money crowd. Before the evening had far advanced, there was a wonderful unanimity of expression as to the damaging character of the Resumption act of last year. It was suddenly discovered that the Democracy, in order to be consistent, must put the seal of condemnation upon that mischievous measure. Senator Eaton, it was announced, had not only sent on word that the convention must declare unequivocally in favor of the repeal of that act, but had himself prepared a plank for the platform which had the approval of the party managers at Washington. Mr. A. E. Burr, of the Hartford *Times*, had the resolutions in full which were exhibited to a few, and were strategically indorsed by the faithful ones whose duty it became to educate the average seeker after truth. The financial plank favors repeal of resumption as it was an act devised for party ends and was ill-timed, declares for legislation in favor of a low interest bearing bond, but not interconvertible; the greenbacks to be canceled as fast as funded. This does not exactly suit the greenback extremists, but they may come to it if they can get nothing better in the convention. Their leading man Dr. Phillips, has been selected to go upon the Committee on Resolutions from New-Haven County, and he thinks a further concession will be made. Others of the hard-money sort are dissatisfied, and it will take careful engineering to escape a row in the convention. The delegates to the National Convention will be: At large, First District, A. E. Burr, of Hartford; Second, Colin M. Ingersoll, of New-Haven; Third, Francis B. Loomis, of New-London; Fourth, William H. Barnum, of Salisbury. By counties—J. O. Phelps, Jr., of Hartford; Thomas Elms, of New-Haven; Edward C. Hunter, of New-London; John S. Hunter, of Windham; H. A. Bill, of Litchfield. Henry Sherwood, of Fairfield; Isaac Arnold, of Middlesex; Richard S. Hicks, of Tolland. Francis A. Marden, a New-York lawyer who lives in Stamford, will be temporary chairman of the convention.

RHODE ISLAND PROHIBITIONISTS.

NOMINATION OF A FULL STATE TICKET.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—The Prohibition State Convention has made the following nominations:

For Governor, Albert C. Howard, of East Providence; for Lieutenant Governor, Alfred B. Chadsey, of North Kingstown; for Secretary of State, Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence; for Attorney General, Warren R. Peirce, of Providence; for General Treasurer, A. D. Vose, of Woonsocket.

CANADIAN LEGISLATION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—In the House last night, in reply to a question relative to the steps taken by the Government to secure communication between Canada and the West Indies and South America, the Premier said that the attempt of the Government to secure the object desired was frustrated by two causes: First, the high terms demanded for the steam packet companies; and, second, the chronic state of disorder existing in the very important Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The subject, however, is still receiving the attention of the Government. Dr. Orton moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee on agricultural interests, prefacing it with a speech intended to show that the farmers of Canada were suffering from free importation of American produce. A long debate took place on this motion, which had not concluded when the House adjourned.

THE JOHNS-HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The formal inauguration of Prof. D. C. Gilman as President of the Johns-Hopkins University took place to-day at the Academy of Music, which was packed from the orchestra circle to the upper gallery. Gov. John Lee Carroll presided. The stage and orchestra were occupied principally by invited guests, among whom were President Eliot, of Harvard; President White, of Cornell; President Welling, of Columbia College, D. C.; President Garnett and Vice-President Nelson of St. John's College, Annapolis; Profs. Brush, Brewer, and Eton, of Yale; Guyot, of Princeton; Gildersleeve, of the University of Virginia; Johnston, of the Washington Lee University, Virginia; Johnson, of St. John's, Annapolis; Major F. C. Latrobe; the Judges of the United States Circuit Court and of the City Courts; members of the Bar, and all the prominent clergymen of the city. The exercises were of the simplest character, and were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Randolph, of the Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, followed by a brief address by President Eliot, of Harvard, a long one by President Gilman, and concluded with prayer by Dr. Randolph. The Johns-Hopkins University will be opened in October, and if the foreshadowings of the President in his inaugural address to-day are carried into effect, this munificently-endowed university will be a normal school for professors and scientific investigators only.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The New-York House, at Nos. 19 and 21 Greene street, of S. H. Pearce & Co., silks, Boston, who failed last week, are making up their accounts to be presented to the meeting of creditors which takes place in Boston on Friday.

Frederick Louis, the assignee of Goodkind Brothers, wholesale liquor-dealers at No. 50 Broadway, has realized about $9,000 from the sale of the stock of the firm. The property on Barren Island, which is to be sold at auction on Friday, is expected to realize $10,000 over and above the mortgages, which amount to $3,500.

The sale of the stock of Solomon L. Simpson, wholesale liquor-dealer, at No. 39 South William street, which was to have taken place to-day, has been adjourned by the Assignee, Mr. Frederick Lewis, until March 1, in order to give the creditors a chance to complete the negotiations for a compromise at twenty cents cash.

The announcement was made yesterday in Paterson that B. B. Tilt & Son, the well-known silk manufacturers of New-York and the principal stockholders in the Phœnix Mill in Paterson, had suspended and made an assignment to Denis O'Donohue, a New-York silk broker. The liabilities of the firm are said to be $400,000. No definite information as to their assets could be obtained, but it is said they will be able to pay about seventy cents on the dollar. Work in the Phœnix Mill is temporarily suspended and 800 hands are thrown out of employment.

John Snedicor, proprietor of the fine art gallery at No. 175 Fifth avenue, has been compelled to ask an extension from his creditors, and to submit to them a proposition to compromise at fifty cents on the dollar. Negotiations are now in progress, and a number of the creditors have accepted the proposition. He has been carrying a heavy stock, for which there has been no sale, and the expenses have been very large. Most of the liabilities are held in this City, although there are a few creditors in Europe.

Forty-two creditors of L. J. Phillips, Willis & Co., manufacturers of hats and caps at Nos. 61, 63, and 65 Crosby street, who made an assignment several months ago to Mr. Frederick Lewis, have filed a petition in bankruptcy against the firm. The liabilities amount to $275,000. Among the largest creditors are the following: Myer Stern, $18,826 75; M. Petzel & Co., [illegible]; Charles Fox & Co., $6,500; Hardt & Co., $6,317 65; Frederick Butterfield & Co., $5,439 23; William H. Hurlburt, $5,000; L. Inns, $4,641 50; A. Pease, [illegible]; L. Blumgart, $3,625 41; Brig. Ents & Co., [illegible]; Streghly & Specht, $3,381 91; Lister & Sommerschild, $3,238 24; H. Herman & Co., $3,000; Kaster & Co., $2,939 75; A. L. Cohn & Co., [illegible]; Baum Brothers, $2,894; H. Berneheimer & Co., [illegible]; J. Panzer, $2,650 41; Adolph Bernheimer, $2,547 64; Marcus & Co., of London, $22,807 37.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Daniel Scherr's barber shop, in the Avenue House, at the Five Corners, Jersey City Heights. Scherr's loss is $700. The building, which is owned by George P. Howell, is damaged $1,000, and F. Angelo, a cigar manufacturer, loses $600. The losses are partly covered by insurance.

A large frame building in Fair Haven, Conn., owned by Charles Atwater & Co., and used for the manufacture of blind staples and hinges, was burned early yesterday morning. Bushnell & Co., the manufacturers, lose about ten thousand dollars. The owners of the building lose $30,000.

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the building No. 19 Cedar street, occupied by the New-York Rectifying Company, caused by fumes from liquor igniting from a lamp. Damage to building and contents, $2,000.

A fire in Pawtucket yesterday afternoon partially destroyed a building owned by Owen Banigan and occupied as a store and tenements. The loss is $1,500.

THE CRISPINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There being a persistent effort on the part of the Crispins to falsify the issue on which they went out of our factory on strike, and knowing that you ever favor fairness and justice, we will feel obliged if you will favor us with the opportunity to state to the public a few of the facts bearing on the trouble. In December last we introduced into our factory steam and considerable machinery for the manufacture of our machine-sewed work. Our men were unaccustomed to the use of this machinery, and it was a question with us whether we should secure men already familiar with its use or employ mechanics to instruct our men. We decided to employ three Eastern men to act as foremen and teachers, and thus keep our old hands in our employment. We commenced our work for Spring early in January, and had put on about one hundred of our bottomers, when they approached these three men with the demand that they must become members of their union. They refused and we sustained their refusal, for the reason that they were employed in our interests and not theirs. On this they struck. The matter of wages did not enter into the strike at all. We are obliged to have our men taken to their homes by the Police, but, notwithstanding this precaution, they are continually assaulted and dangerously beaten. This short-sighted policy of the Crispins may possibly succeed in driving us from the City, as many other factories in the same line have been already driven out to places where they are free from unreasonable demands. But we fail to see how they will be benefited by such a result.

HANAN & REDDISH.
No 35 Warren street.

CANADA AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Toronto *Globe* of Monday says: "There is every indication that Canada will be well represented at the approaching Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. In every department, metallurgy, manufactures, education, science, machinery, art, agriculture, horticulture, and others, the representation will be very complete, though in some respects the work of arrangement would be greatly facilitated if intending exhibitors would only send in their applications as early as possible. Some time ago the Advisory Board of Ontario sought the assistance of agricultural societies and others in order that the products of the field might be represented in the Ontario section by counties. The response to this application has not been as cordial as could be wished, and a second circular has been issued urging still greater activity for the purpose of compassing so desirable an end. Great credit is due to the Dominion Premier and his colleagues for the perfect and liberal arrangements which have been made for the transportation, accommodation, and safe keeping of the articles to be placed on exhibition. The glass cases intended to contain such articles as require to be inclosed, and the glass-covered counters on which they are to be displayed, will be made in Canada, and in such a way that they can be taken apart and packed together with ease. When the Exhibition is over they will be brought back to the capital to aid in the fitting up of a national museum at Ottawa. One special train from Ontario and another from Quebec will carry the articles sent by these Provinces direct to Philadelphia. Those from the maritime Provinces will be taken by a Government steamer, the crew of which will be employed in arranging the department, while the vessel will serve during the exhibition as a boarding-house for employes. The Government becomes responsible for the safety of every article delivered by the proper time and in proper condition."

THE WALTZ BURIAL AT CATSKILL.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Bishop of this diocese had up to-day received no letter relative to the reburial of the body of Joseph Waltz in the Catholic burial-ground at Catskill. Inquiry being made of Father Ludden as to the matter, he said, substantially speaking for the Bishop, that, though legally tried, legally found guilty, and legally executed, many strenuously maintain that Waltz was so far insane as to be legally and morally irresponsible for his acts. In this opinion Rev. Father O'Driscoll, who attended him in prison and before his execution, coincided. With this presumption in his favor, and duly attended by the priest, so far as such attendance could profit one in such a state of mind, the laws of the Catholic Church do not prohibit the burial of his remains in consecrated ground. Still, continued Father Ludden, it cannot be denied that the honest feelings of a people ought not to be unnecessarily and violently outraged even where the letter of the law does not protect them. Hence, many will conclude that the friends of the murderer neither honor themselves nor the remains of the wretched culprit by trampling on the feelings of their neighbors.

ECONOMICAL MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN.

The Fitchburg (Mass.) *Sentinel* has this striking statement: "Since we published the statement a few days ago respecting a lady in Westminster whose annual expenses for clothing did not exceed eleven dollars per annum, one of our Fitchburg ladies, in high social position, has stated that her annual expense for clothing, doctor's, and dentist's bills for the past eleven years has averaged less than seven dollars per annum. It is evident that neither one of these ladies is responsible for the panic, through which we are now passing, for their extravagance, and it is refreshing to know in these fearful times of bankruptcy and dishonesty that some high-born ladies can declare their innocence of the great transgression."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

M'CLINTOCK AND STRONG'S CYCLOPÆDIA.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF BIBLICAL, THEOLOGICAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL LITERATURE. Prepared by Rev. John McClintock, D. D., and James Strong, S. T. D. Vol. VI—ME—NEV. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

In no department of literature have the wants of American students been more carefully looked after by our publishers than in the religious and philosophical. *Smith's Bible Dictionary* has been reprinted, with additions by American scholars which make it decidedly superior to the English edition. *Lange's Commentary*, under Dr. Schaff's editorship, is meeting with acceptance in England nearly as general as has been extended to it in this country. Dr. Hodge's *Systematic Theology* has been reprinted in full in Scotland, and English scholars are indebted to an American translator for Ueberweg's *History of Philosophy*. The success which these works have achieved here is the most emphatic proof that could be given of the existence of a large and growing class of students and thinkers, which demands the best works in these very important departments of investigation, and the steady progress which McClintock and Strong's *Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature* is making toward completion gives most conclusive evidence of this same fact. The first volume of this great work was published in 1867. It had then been thirteen or fourteen years in preparation, under the diligent care of Drs. McClintock and Strong, than whom it is safe to say two more conscientious and competent editors could not have been found in the denomination from which they were selected. Dr. McClintock is fittingly described in this work, which is one of the most lasting monuments to his memory, as "the most complete scholar that his Church has produced in the United States. * * * His attainments were solid. * * * An imperfect understanding of any subject he could not tolerate. In facility of acquiring knowledge he was very remarkable. He could track a subject, never losing the clew, through a labyrinth of books, until he came in full possession of it both as a whole and its details. * * * To systematize knowledge, to reduce it to form and completeness, was instinctive in him, yet he had at the same time the fervor which makes the orator." This characterization by Dr. Crookes hardly exaggerates the peculiar traits and gifts of Dr. McClintock. No fitter hand could have been found to give form and character to such an enterprise as this. He lived, however, to see only the first three volumes of the encyclopædia issued. In 1870, before the fourth was completed, he died. Then the management of the work devolved upon his colaborer, Dr. Strong, and he has carried it forward with a steady industry which proves him to be fully equal to the responsibility which he was called on to assume. Indeed, in accuracy and thoroughness of scholarship, Dr. Strong is undoubtedly the equal of his late coworker, and, if he is second to him in popular gifts, these are not likely to be missed in the compilation of a cyclopædia.

The first volume of the work was issued, we believe, in 1867. The sixth, which has just appeared, brings it down to the word Neiru, and the extent of the encyclopædia may be inferred from the fact that thus far the volumes average 1,000 pages each, with a total of nearly two thousand illustrations. If completed upon the same scale, at least three, and perhaps four, more volumes will be necessary, with a total of nearly ten thousand pages and three thousand illustrations. Carried to such an extent, the work should be a most complete thesaurus of theological and ecclesiastical learning, and certainly the editors have given the widest possible latitude to the subjects which may be embraced within the limits the title of the cyclopædia indicates as the field it aims to cover. In the general preface to the work it is frankly stated that it is the intention to reproduce in this cyclopædia all that is valuable in the well-known works of Kitto and of Smith, and while this general credit might be assumed to cover all that is transferred from those authorities, it would have been much more satisfactory to those who rely upon McClintock and Strong as their only work of reference—and many ministers and students who may possess it will be unable to purchase any other—had the precise extent of indebtedness been more exactly indicated. The present volumes includes among the contributors of original articles Dr. Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College; the late Dr. Gillett, of the New-York University; Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale College; Dr. Chadbourne, President of Williams College; Dr. R. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, England; the late Prof. Stowe, of Pennsylvania University, and numerous leading Methodists, such as Dr. Whedon, Dr. Kidder, of the Drew Theological Seminary; Prof. Behem, &c. Where such eminent talent as this was available, it will be a disappointment to many to find the general article on Methodism, as well as those on the important subjects of Miracles, Ministerial Education, and the sketch of John Stuart Mill and his system of philosophy, assigned so much space and yet not treated by those qualified to discuss them through special study or long familiarity with the respective topics. The introductory paragraphs to the article on "Miracles" are especially open to criticism for superficiality and want of clear, condensed statement. Desirable as it is that such a cyclopædia should be full in its biographical department, there may be a question whether this range of subjects is not gradually usurping too much space in this work. In the present volume, for instance, to state it in round numbers, of the two hundred titles in the first hundred pages, nearly one hundred are biographical, and, of course, include many names, which add very little, and in some instances nothing at all, to the value of the work, so far as its general utility is concerned. Still these will be regarded by many as minor defects in a work marked in general by such comprehensiveness and such strong points of excellence. There are scores, and indeed hundreds, of ministers and students scattered over the country who would regard themselves as well equipped for their labors if they had this cyclopædia from which to draw arguments, facts, and illustrations, and to such the wider the range of the subjects embraced and the fuller and simpler the treatment of them, the more valuable and serviceable will the work prove. In the Methodist Church this class is perhaps more numerous than it is in any other denomination, and it is plain that the editors have from the first kept in view the wants of those who are not likely to be the possessors of many books, by making the cyclopædia, as far as possible, a library in itself. Measurably it must prove, for this same reason, quite as acceptable in other denominations than the Methodist, for while all subjects bearing upon that church and its interests are naturally given the greatest prominence, the general tone of the work is thoroughly catholic.

AIR AND ITS RELATIONS TO LIFE: Being, with some additions, the substance of a course of lectures delivered in the Summer of 1876 at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By Wanklyn Noel Hartley, F. C. S., Demonstrator of Chemistry and Lecturer on Chemistry, King's College, London. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1876.

Although very much may be done by constituted authorities to promote the public health by making and enforcing sanitary regulations, it is unlikely that the desired results can be fully attained before some degree of knowledge of first principles is made to pervade even the poorest sections of society. Sanitary reformers have, of course, various influences to combat. Some of them, indeed, belong to people who, from their position, ought rather to aid than to resist such a cause. But, after all, ignorance is one of the most formidable obstacles that are met with, and if every member of the community could be made to understand the danger of neglecting sanitary laws, and the nature of the simple methods by which they may be obeyed, it is quite certain that the returns of death and disease would be very materially altered. Books such as that now before us are well calculated to meet the requirements to a very large extent. Mr. Hartley has treated his subject, necessarily, from a scientific point of view, but he has brought it fully within the range of unscientific readers to understand, and he has condensed it within such a compass as to tax as lightly as possible the patience of the most serious objector to scientific treatises. The whole is comprised in five short chapters, of which about one-half is devoted to a consideration of the physical and chemical properties of the atmosphere and its constituents. The remainder has more immediate reference to the subject of ventilation, the origin of minute organism in the air, and its other impurities, together with allusions to various incidental topics allied to these. The importance of a general understanding of such matters cannot well be overestimated.

Air once breathed is unfit to sustain life. Air, in its natural state, contains about three parts of carbonic acid in ten thousand. If that quantity be doubled, the air becomes sufficiently impure to disqualify it for use. The amount of air given off by a healthy man in an hour is from six to seven tenths of a cubic foot, about the same that would be produced by two good candles, while a good gas-burner will yield in the same time about six cubic feet. For equal illuminating power, however, candles yield a larger amount of impurity than pure gas would do. From this it is clear that a man seated in a room with two lighted candles would require 6,000 cubic feet of air in an hour, in order to keep the atmosphere from becoming uncomfortably vitiated. In rooms properly constructed this is attained, but there is one source of ventilation, to which Mr. Hartley draws attention, which has not hitherto been sufficiently noticed. It is due to the passage of air through the walls themselves, and this has been shown to take place even when these walls are constructed of brick or stone, and plastered and papered. Pettenkofer found that an ordinary room in his house, with a German stove, and not an open English fire-place, the walls being of brick, and the capacity about 2,650 cubic feet, had its entire contents changed once in an hour, when the difference between the inside and outside temperature was 34°, the doors and windows being closely shut. When a fire was lighted in the stove the change rose to 3,220 cubic feet per hour, although all openings and crevices in doors and windows had been pasted up. But while the difference between the external and internal temperatures was lessened 7°, the change fell to 780 cubic feet. Märker and Schultze instituted experiments to ascertain the value of different kinds of building materials in their ventilating properties. They found that with a difference of only 4° between the external and internal temperatures, sandstone allowed of the spontaneous passage of forty-seven cubic feet per hour, while the quantity which passed through quarried limestone was 6.5 feet; brick, 7.9 feet, and mud as much as 15.4 cubic feet. These facts are not only curious, they are important. They show the advantage which a house possesses when standing alone, and they are a new argument against crowded neighborhoods and "French flats." "Practical experience," says Mr. Hartley, "has yet to prove whether concrete is sufficiently porous to constitute the walls of healthy houses." But it has proved that the slag produced in iron foundries, from not being in any degree porous, is in the highest degree unhealthy.

After what we have said of the proportion of carbonic acid which makes the air objectionable, it is worth while to note some experiments made by Dr. Angus Smith on the air in some public places in London. He found in the Court of Chancery at a height of three feet from the ground that the air contained no less than 20.3 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000. In the boxes of the Surrey Theatre at midnight the proportion was 21.8, in the dress circle at the Haymarket 7.57, and in the pit of the Standard Theatre 32. In Covent Garden Theatre, near a ventilator, Mr. Hartley found 14.8 parts in 10,000, and in the lower gallery of Drury Lane 27 parts. This is amply sufficient to account for the headache and drowsiness which often attend a visit to the theatre.

In the year 1662 Van Helmont wrote an essay telling how mice might be produced out of some sawdust and an old shirt. But he explains that such phenomena are to be attributed to the presence of a principle in the air or the mass which makes it bring forth life. Mr. Hartley notices that until 1859 no further advance beyond this theory had been made except to establish its truth by experiment. It must be remarked that Mr. Hartley is not a believer in the doctrine of spontaneous generation, as laid down by Bastian and Pouchet. He is a disciple and an ardent admirer of Pasteur, and much of the two concluding chapters of the book is made up of an outline of Pasteur's experiments, and a defense of his inferences from them. It is shown that fermentation and putrefaction are not brought about by air alone. Schroeder, in 1859, admitted that "fresh air contains an active substance which provokes the phenomena of alcoholic fermentation and putrefaction, a substance which heat destroys and cotton wool arrests." The presence of oxygen does not, as was once supposed, alone bring about putrefaction, and it is upon the fact thus made known that depend most of the processes for preserving meat and other animal and vegetable products. Pasteur's experiments showed that there are in ordinary air a variable number of organic bodies, varying from extreme smallness up to the diameters of .01 millimètre to .015 millimètre or more. These are not destroyed by the strongest sulphuric acid, but they are completely arrested when the air is drawn through a thickness of cotton wool. Among them are many which are capable of germination directly they are placed in circumstances suitable to the development of the lowest organisms; and where life, either animal or vegetable, is produced in infusions which have been heated to the boiling point, the germs come incontestably from the surrounding atmosphere. Such at least are some of the conclusions derived from M. Pasteur's very careful experiments, many of which Mr. Hartley has described with ample detail. They are extremely valuable just at the present time, when so much attention is being given to the subjects of evolution and the origin of life. Dr. Charlton Bastian thought he had clearly demonstrated that a living unit may originate in a non-living but organizable fluid by the occurrence of certain new molecular combinations. But his experiments have always been regarded unsatisfactory and his arguments inadmissible, and Pasteur's observations go to show that the truth is to be found in the very reverse of Dr. Bastian's conclusion.

Some curious results have been arrived at as to the nature, not of the visible, but of the invisible, particles that float in the atmosphere. In air examined during a tour in the midland district of England there were found, (1,) particles of vegetable tissue, exhibiting the pitted structure of fir wood, and probably consisting of unburned matter used in lighting fires; (2,) fragments of vegetation resembling in structure hay, straw, and grass seeds; (3,) hairs of plants and fibres resembling wax; (4,) cotton fibres, both white and colored; (5,) starch granules; (6,) wool, both white and colored; and, (7,) in greatest abundance, fungoid matter, spores and sporidia varying in size from the ten-thousandth to the fifty-thousandth of an inch in diameter. It was calculated that in the amount of air breathed by an average-sized man during a period of ten hours, there would be no less than thirty-seven and a half millions of spores visible under a magnifying power of sixteen hundred diameters.

It is worth while to note here the danger arising from the presence in the air of these organisms, and the use of them. Falling into water which has but a very minute portion of phosphates, ammonia, or nitrogenous organic matter, they rapidly increase, and if the water, under these circumstances, be used for drinking purposes, they give rise to diseases of the most deadly class, including cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fevers. On the other hand, if they did not exist, putrefaction and decay would be impossible. They constitute the "essence" described by Van Helmont, without which, as Pasteur has well said, "life would be impossible, because the return to earth and air of all that had ceased to live would be suddenly suspended."

We have, however, said enough to indicate the nature of Mr. Hartley's book, which must be regarded as a valuable addition to that class of literature which aims at presenting important scientific truths in a form which the general public will be likely to consider acceptable and to read. It is a work that cannot be too widely studied, and if the knowledge it conveys be steadily acted upon in the practical details of every-day life, we cannot doubt that it will help to promote the cause of sanitary progress.

THE BOOK OF AMERICAN INTERIORS. Prepared by Charles Wyllys Elliott, from existing houses, with preliminary essays and letter-press descriptions. Illustrated in Heliotype. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1876.

With the scanty materials at his disposal, the author of this volume has probably done the best he could to produce a work of some artistic interest. Architecture in this country, whether external or internal, has not arrived at that degree of excellence where much is to be learned from it. The best examples we have are copies or imitations; and the various illustrations which Mr. Elliott has given us only serve to show how much we are indebted to foreign models, and how far short we have hitherto fallen in the effort to reach that degree of artistic merit which abounds on the other side of the Atlantic, not only in public edifices but in the homes of the people. From this point of view, the work before us is likely to prove useful, while as a reflex of the present condition of the art of internal decoration and construction it is certainly interesting.

The frontispiece is a photo-engraving of the Memorial Hall at Harvard, but it is hardly a satisfactory representation, a bad light having interfered greatly with the result. A good line engraving would have been better. Most of the other illustrations, of which there are about twenty, are taken in different style from the residences of private citizens. Though flat in general effect, they bear upon them the indications of accuracy in detail, and in many there are to be noted some points which raise the originals out of the level of ordinary interiors. In a few only are we at a loss to detect anything which entitles them to the application of this remark. The letter-press consists mainly of descriptions of the places from which the illustrations are taken, and they are clear and concise, conveying just as much information as is wanted and nothing more. But a large space, some sixty-five pages, is devoted at the commencement to a discourse upon foreign interiors and customs, which has but little connection with the main feature of the work. In this the author does not describe foreign examples of the present day, and we do not say that any comparison such as that implies would have been desirable. But neither do we think that foreign examples which are several centuries old are relevant. It was not necessary to prove to us that in this nineteenth century we Americans have made considerable advances in the art of internal decorations and appliances over the English, French, Italians, and Venetians who lived three or four hundred years ago. So much may be taken for granted, though we are not at all sure that in the Italian kitchen, which Mr. Elliott has reproduced from an old drawing, food was not cooked better than it often is now with the appliances invented by modern genius. Mr. Elliott is very much disposed to entertain a similar opinion.

We must not lay down this book without a word for its publishers. In mechanical detail it is all that can be desired. The type, paper, and printing are excellent, and the binding is tasteful and well adapted to an artistic production of the kind. Altogether it is a work which deserves a place in the library of every person of culture, and especially of those who desire to see architecture and decorative art raised to a standard that would be worthy of the age in which we live.

MANUAL OF BIBLE SELECTIONS AND RESPONSIVE EXERCISES, for public and private schools of all grades, Sabbath-schools, and reform schools, and family worship. By Mrs. S. B. Perry. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: Lee, Shepard & Dillingham. 1876.

The intention which the compiler had in the preparation of this little book is a good one, but we do not think that her purpose will be attained. It is the result of a desire to settle the question which has been, and probably for a long time will be, agitated with reference to the use of the Bible in the public schools. And as such it is a compromise. The plan adopted by Mrs. Perry appears to have been to eliminate anything of a doctrinal character from the Scriptures, and to accept only such portions of them as she thinks cannot grate upon the sensibilities of anybody. This method will no doubt receive the approval of a certain class, and that a large class, of people. But these are for the most part the very people who already advocate the use of the Bible in the schools, and it is not they who need to be pacified. The majority of those who now oppose the reading of the Bible in the schools will in our opinion be quite as likely to oppose the reading of these selections from it. Many, too, will reject it for the very same negative quality by which Mrs. Perry has thought to give it a special value. We can quite understand that there are to be found Protestants who would reject it even for their own family use, simply because it tends to nullify doctrinal teaching—to encourage a kind of negative religion, or that simple belief in God which is the fundamental creed of Jews, Mohammedans, and many other religionists in common with those nations which profess Christianity. We must not be understood as expressing either approval or disapproval of such objectors. We are merely acknowledging the existence of persons in the community who we believe cannot be satisfied by such a simple means as Mrs. Perry has employed. Every body will agree with the sentiment stated in the preface, "Let sectarianism disappear, but reverential acknowledgement of God—never." But how is sectarianism to be made to disappear? And what is to be done with those, who constitute after all by far the great majority of Christendom, and who insist upon the importance of doctrine—that is, of a positive faith? We do not think that Mrs. Perry has solved these questions.

ART IN ITALY.

REPRESENTATION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

ACTIVITY AMONG PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS — AMERICAN PREFERENCE FOR FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS—LATE WORKS—MULTIPLICATION OF SCHOOLS OF DESIGN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1876.

There is a new spirit of interest among Italian artists, and an increased desire to be represented at the Philadelphia Exposition, and their request to the Commissioner here, for an extension of time before sending off, has been acceded to. While foreigners are making more and more stir, from all I hear I am led to suppose that American painters and sculptors practicing in Italy are less disposed than at first to do all they can, while some are quite flatting out, indisposed to run risks or subject themselves to the necessary trouble and expense. The more easy time some have of it the more they are disposed to complain and the more exacting they become. This is far from being the case with all, for all have not been spoiled by indulgence, and numbers will be heard from, and will send forward works that will do much to augment professional credit already well established. I cannot make out a catalogue, as the necessary data are not at hand.

Our artists complain that Americans are quite as much disposed as they should be to buy pictures and statues of foreigners, and that some of our countrymen are in the habit of favoring Italians and others of their acquaintance in preference to those of their own nationality. It seems to be very much the same in this as in all other trades, that those in the same line do not always agree, or have their preferences, playing into each other's hands to promote special interests or to gratify personal sympathies. For ourselves, we are of the class of optimists, and have little fear for the future of American art if the artists are true, first of all, to the duties of their noble calling. Success will be sure to come, in the long run, to all who prove themselves worthy of it. It is better to keep constantly at work than to waste time stopping on the way to scowl and croak at those who do not flatter or favor up to the full measure of expectation.

I have seen several pictures which Mr. Graham has got ready to be added to some already in or on the way to America, which will make a little collection of the works of this painter, who has shown very great improvement as the fruit of ten years of diligent application. Studies of subjects about Venice are rendered with truth and refinement of feeling, and in a tone of unobtrusiveness in contrast with the exaggerated effects of color in which Venetian scenes are often painted. Without claiming too much for this artist, enough that is good has already been produced to justify a claim to a highly respectable place.

Mr. Eugene Benson has also a number of pictures ready for the Exposition, the subjects mostly taken from studies made a year ago in Egypt. Italy has been drawn upon pretty hard, but we cannot say yet that it is exhausted; there are so many elements of life left upon which the artist may nourish his inspirations. The East is now having its turn, and so many of our patrons are spreading sail in that direction that it may be expected that a large freight of the ripe fruits of those warm latitudes will, in the course of time, be brought back, and we shall see some of it hung up on the walls of our galleries. I was invited a few days ago to see some fine specimens of Roman mosaics, which the one to whom they belong thinks of sending to the Exposition at Philadelphia. The decision to forward is, however, not fully arrived at, as no insurance for damage from breakage can be obtained, and the works are large and of great value; indeed, the considerable sum of 80,000 francs is demanded for one. Except productions of the Vatican manufactory, I do not remember any specimens of the kind of late years turned out in Rome larger or more beautiful than these. The subject of one is the ruins of the temples at Pæstum, so often before chosen for illustration in art, whether in mosaic or painting, than which, among all the broken monuments which time has left, none is more rich in classic interest. These grand architectural forms are familiar to all who give any attention to art studies, and no words of description are needed to convey an idea of their effect in a mosaic wrought on so large a scale. The multiplication of smaller productions in mosaic is so great now in Rome as to excite surprise, and whole streets are lined with shops in which all the varieties of work of this sort—from a breastpin to table-tops a yard in diameter—are offered for sale. The Romans themselves never buy such articles, and a market is looked for in the great wide world of luxurious modern cities, from St. Petersburg to Chicago.

Alive to the value of art training in every department of decorative skill, Italy is taking steps to multiply schools of design. The Minister of Public Instruction has laid out a plan, and means will be asked for, to help communities which may wish to add this important branch of instruction to studies which have for their object to put it in the power of young men to make a career in one or another of the forms of refined industry for which the talent of the people is adapted. If a jug is to be made nowadays, or in this time of a universal competition for the possession of the world's market, and this jug is to be of anything better than very coarse material, the model after which it is molded must be looked to, and its form must be such as not to be pronounced ugly; and, even more than that, must have such a claim to comeliness as to satisfy the demands of good taste. And what is said of the jug is simply a setting forth of the principle which should be applied to every object which is the production of human industry in all its nearly infinite diversifications. Italy seems to have made up her mind not to engage in the heavy work of manufacture in competition with such countries as England and the United States. Indeed, the Peninsula has little of the necessary motive power for the prosecution of schemes of industry on a large scale, or in vast centres of population. But in the cities of Italy, as in the cities of France, a thousand articles of manufacture can be produced which require educated skill, and which acquire a value more from the taste displayed in the endless graceful combinations possible to artistic invention than from the quantity or cost of the material used. In Rome and Florence, as well as in other cities, we have examples enough of how some may become prosperous, and large numbers may live upon the exercise of talents in giving value to many minute articles of production. It is certain that a community cannot become immensely rich with petty industries; but it may pay taxes and make a respectable figure, as do many influential second-class individual members of society. And this seems Italy's place in the future in the commonwealth of nations.

How many choice specimens of majolica ware are preserved in museums and private collections as proofs of the perfection to which the ceramic art was carried here when Italy enjoyed the first place and a monopoly in this industry. Glass-making at Venice had its day, and it may again be revived, at least with the object in view of furnishing some of its more bizarre and fanciful productions. We confess that much of the glass-ware of Venice is in a style not to our taste, with its unmeaning ornaments borrowed from no realm of nature, but the birth of a fancy run half mad. There is a tendency to the same kind of extravagance in the designs for the articles in porcelain, which Ginori, in his large and flourishing establishment at Florence, is turning out in large quantities for the home and foreign supply. Forms better suited to gratify a vulgar than a refined taste fill the shelves of the depositories in Rome and Florence. The further the fancy wanders from the classic the greater the risk of falling into barbaric excess. It is precisely the office of schools of design, under the direction of educated masters, to correct crude vagaries, and train the eye, the hand, and, most of all, the intellectual or æsthetic sense of the pupils who are afterward to guide the manipulations of the shop. Perfection in the art manufactures of a nation has a double value—that of the enjoyment and renown which it gives, and the profit in a commercial point of view which follows.

GEN. BURGOYNE AT SARATOGA.

HIS REASONS FOR SURRENDERING THE ARMY UNDER HIS COMMAND—COPY OF A LETTER FROM GEN. WASHINGTON.

The name of Gen. John Burgoyne has come down to the present generation, and will go down to posterity, as that of a British officer who, at Saratoga, in October, 1777, surrendered the army under his command to Gen. Horatio Gates, of the Colonial Army. He had other and equally great merits, but it is as a soldier that he is best remembered. An English writer has said: "Burgoyne, the hero of Valencia d'Alcantara; Burgoyne, the trusted friend and colleague of Fox and Burke; Burgoyne, the popular poet and dramatist; Burgoyne, the honest and eloquent champion of oppressed India, is forgotten—but where is the Englishman or American who does not remember Burgoyne, of Saratoga?" The English people would gladly blot out from their national records the story of their efforts to subdue the American Colonists by force of arms, and it is doubtless because of their reluctance to dwell upon the events of that contest that they have failed to remove from the name of Burgoyne the slur and shame which he so ill deserved. Of late years historians in dealing with the American War have treated Gen. Burgoyne with more fairness, and with a feeling above personal prejudice; but his name has never been fully vindicated until quite recently. In a volume just published, entitled, *Political and Military Episodes in the Latter Half of the Eighteenth Century; Derived from the Life and Correspondence of Right Hon. John Burgoyne, General, Statesman, Dramatist*, by the author, Edward Barrington de Fonblanque, undertakes not only to relate the public career of Burgoyne, and to throw light upon the social and political history of his time, but he also aims to remove the unmerited aspersions from the memory of this gallant soldier and gentleman. The volume contains much that is interesting, and the efforts of the compiler are doubtless satisfactory to the friends and relatives of Gen. Burgoyne.

Chapter VII. is devoted entirely to the movements of both armies preliminary to and the battle of Saratoga, together with the subsequent surrender. On reaching Saratoga the heights were found to be in possession of the American troops, who, however, fell back on the approach of the British. The entire ground was invested by the enemy, whose position left Burgoyne no hope of extrication except from succor without. The British Army waited in vain for succor from their friends, while to add to their desperate state the magazines were exhausted, the weather was unusually severe, and the men were worn out by toil and privation. A council of war was held, and the unanimous decision was that "the present situation justifies a capitulation upon honorable terms." Gen. Burgoyne accordingly sent a communication to Gen. Gates, who submitted a proposition of six articles, all of which were accepted except the last, which provided that the troops should be drawn up in their encampments and there ground their arms. This Gen. Burgoyne would not agree to, word being sent Gen. Gates that if he did not recede from the demand the treaty would end at once. The American General modified his demand, and the surrender followed. In a subsequent letter to his relative Gen. Burgoyne said: "I have been surrounded with enemies, ill-treated by pretended friends, abandoned by a considerable part of my own Army, totally unassisted by Sir William Howe; * * * and after these combined escapes I am reserved to stand a war with ministers, who will always lay the blame upon the employed who miscarries." The chapter includes a mention of the declination of Congress to ratify the terms of the surrender, Burgoyne's subsequent application to that body, his embarkation for England, and a letter from Gen. Washington, of which a copy is appended. It is believed this is the first time the letter was ever printed in this country. The letter to Gen. Burgoyne, whose descendants have carefully preserved the original, was as follows:

Head-Quarters, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1778.

Sir: I was only two days since honored with your very obliging letter of the 11th December. Your indulgent opinion of my character, and the polite terms in which you are pleased to express it, are peculiarly flattering; and I take pleasure in the opportunity you have afforded me of assuring you that far from suffering the views of national opposition to be embittered and debased by personal animosity, I am ever ready to do justice to the gentleman and the soldier, and to esteem where esteem is due, however the idea of a public enemy may interpose. You will not think it the language of unmeaning ceremony if I add that sentiments of personal respect, in the present instance, are reciprocal.

Viewing you in the light of an officer contending against what I conceive to be the rights of my country, the reverses of fortune you experienced in the field, cannot be unacceptable to me; but abstracted from considerations of national advantage, I can sincerely sympathize with your feelings as a soldier, the unavoidable difficulties of whose situation forbid his success, and as a man whose lot combines the calamity of ill-health, the anxieties of captivity, and the painful sensibility for a reputation exposed where he most values it to the assaults of malice and detraction.

As your Aid de Camp went directly on to Congress, the business of your letter to me had been decided before it came to hand. I am happy that the interfering acquiescence with your request prevented the necessity of my intervention; and wishing you a safe and agreeable passage, with a perfect restoration of your health, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE FUNERAL OF A DOG.

A New-Haven paper says: "Reuben Cook, of Meriden, thought a great deal of his famous hunting hound, Old Sport, and when he died the other day he gave him a decent burial. A pine casket was provided, appropriately frescoed with hunting scenes and other drawings representing some passages in the dog's life. Four men were selected as pall-bearers. After the box had been deposited in the grave one of those present read a brief history of the dog, and his pedigree, and a quartet of male voices sang 'Thereby Hangs a Tale' and 'The Bark has Ceased,' while several dogs in the distance came in on the chorus with dismal howls. After the burial a gravestone was set up bearing the dog's name and age, and offering a reward for the detection of the one who poisoned him. The quartet sang again, and the whole party went to Cook's house, and sat down to a table groaning under a load of good things. His friends intend placing a bronze cast of the dog upon the grave."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Wool quiet but firm; supply light, but equal to the demand: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46c.@50c.; X, 46c.@47c.; medium, 50c.@54c.; coarse, 46c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 42c.@43c.; medium, 50c.@54c.; coarse, 45c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@60c.; Combing, unwashed, 42c.; Canada Combing, 63c.; fine unwashed, 29c.@32.; coarse and medium unwashed, 35c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 49c.@56c.; Colorado, washed, 26c.@28c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 39c.@40c.; No. 1 and Super-pulled, 38c.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 22c.@25c.; Texas coarse, 21c.@23c.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Flour—little trade; sales, Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; common Extras, $5@$5 25; Wisconsin Extras, $5 25@$6; Minnesota Extras, $5 50@$6 75; Winter Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$7; Illinois, $6 25@$8 25, and St. Louis, $6 50@$9; Fancy Minnesota, $7 75@$9 25; Southern quiet, at $5@$9 for common Extras and choice Family. Corn quiet, at 65c.@67c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats dull, at 46c.@51c. for Mixed and No. 2 White; 43c.@46c. for rejected, and 56c.@57c. for No. 1 White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $20@$20 50 ₱ ton. Fine-feed, $21@$21 50. Middlings, $22@$23. Receipts not given.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Cattle—Market feeling offish in sympathy with the Eastern markets, but no decline can be quoted, owing to light receipts; sales of good to choice native Steers at $4 75@$5 25; medium to fair, $4@$4 35; Pony Steers, $3 75@$4 25; choice native Cows, $3 75@$4; fair to good, $3 25@$3 75; native Stockers, $2 50@$3 75; Feeders, $4@$4 25; receipts, 500 head. Hogs active and higher; shipping grades especially strong; Yorkers, $7 90@$8 10; packing, $7 90@$8 35, and extra, $8 45@$8 50; receipts, 1,700 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Butter—Fine grades firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 36c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 28c.@32c.; Western Extras, 29c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 25c.@26c.; rolls, Extras, 25c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 20c.@22c. Cheese—Market stronger; New-York Fancy, 14c.; do. Prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western Fine, 12¼c.@13c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 19c.@20c.; Western, 18c.@19c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,754 head; market steady; fair demand; sales of common to good light at $7 50@$8 10; fair to good Packing at $8 15@$8 40; some lots to arrive sold at $8 50; shipments, 333 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—Western Produce, Groceries, &c., nominal; very little doing. No Exchange, to-day being observed as a holiday.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 22.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 32c.@32½c. Rosin quiet at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 60.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—Printing Cloths market inactive.

[For other Telegraph Markets see Sixth Page.]

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

BURLAPS, OR OIL-CLOTH FOUNDATIONS—A CUSTOMS QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following case was heard:

No. 834.—*Arthur, Collector of the Port of New-York, vs. Cummings et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The defendants imported burlaps, and the Government, insisting that these were "oil-cloth foundations," imposed a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem. The judgment below was for the importers, and the Government here contends that, notwithstanding the act specifically provides that burlaps shall be subjected to a duty of only thirty per cent., still, if the fact is that the burlaps in this case are "oil-cloth foundation," then the Collector is justified in exacting the increased duty which is specifically laid on "oil-cloth foundations." It is maintained that the manufactures in question are not known in England as burlaps, and that the fibre of jute has not until recently been known in the manufacture of burlaps. The importers argue that the article imported by them is known to trade and commerce as burlaps, and nothing else, and that they are distinct from floor-cloth canvas and other oil-cloth foundations, and were not imported for the latter use, and that consequently thirty per cent. is the full extent of the duty imposed. E. B Smith for Government; Sedgwick & Clarke for importers.

COURT OF APPEALS.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED — DECISIONS — TO-DAY'S CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

Motions.—Belmont vs. Ponvert, motion for reargument submitted; Gildersleeve vs. Dickson, motion for stay of proceedings, W. T. Birdsall for the motion, Horace Andrews opposed; Brown vs. Volkenning, motion for reargument submitted; Turner vs. Reges, motion to open default, S. Hand for motion.

Appeals from Orders.—No. 365, John S. Prouty, respondent, vs. the Lake Shore and O. Railroad Company, appellant; argued by James Matthews, of counsel for appellant, and by L. Bridgeley for respondent. No. 366, Samuel H. Miller, appellant, vs. James Brown, respondent; submitted.

General Calendar.—No. 232, The Germania Bank of New-York, respondent, vs. George Distler et al., appellants; argued by J. J. Petry, of counsel for appellants, and by George W. Carpenter for respondent. No. 233, Michael S. Doyle et al., appellants, vs. Samuel Lord, Jr., et al., respondents; argued by A. J. Vanderpoel, of counsel for appellants, and by T. D. Pelton for respondent. No. 215, Hiram Duffany, respondent, vs. Samuel Ferguson, appellant; argued by George U. Kennedy, of counsel for appellant, and by D. Pratt for respondent.

The following decisions were handed down: Motion granted—Alfaro vs. Davidson. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event—Alexander vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Company; Wheelock vs. Lee; Sanders vs. Hoffman; Hull vs. Michesson. Order affirmed and judgment absolute for respondent on stipulation, with costs—Alexander vs. Hard. Judgment affirmed, with costs—Bishop vs. Burton; Clark vs. Sickler; Bross vs. The World Mutual Life Insurance Company; Sherman vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company; Kendall vs. Brill; Howard vs. Moot; The Alexander Presbyterian Church vs. The Presbyterian Church corner Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street; McDonnell vs. Banendahl. Judgment affirmed, without costs to either party in this court—Wolstenholme vs. Wolstenholme. Appeal dismissed with costs—Wentworth vs. Wentworth.

Day Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1876.—Nos. 236, 237, 240, 183, 219, 220, 153, and 206.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

THIRD MONDAY MOTION CALENDAR.

Nos.
1—White vs. Sanford.
2—Kaser vs. Barnes.
3—National Bank of Fairhaven vs. Phœnix Warehousing Co.
4—Wertheimer vs. Strauss, &c.
5—Rosenblat vs. Haas.
6—Stiefel, &c., vs. Strauss.
7—Levy vs. Strauss.
8—Muller vs. Strauss.
9—May, &c., vs. Strauss.
10—Same vs. Same.
11—Buskmaster vs. Meyer.
12—Levine, &c., vs. Levy, &c.
13—Zittman vs. Meader, &c.
14—Man, Receiver, vs. Smith.
15—Same vs. Same.
16—Fischer vs. McClure.
17—De Graaf vs. O'Rorke.
18—Symington vs. Palmer.
19—Goodrich vs. Hallenbeck.
20—Butler, &c., vs. Dunscomb.
21—Schandein vs. Watts.
22—Witzler vs. Jamison Boat & Rope Crimping Machine Co.
23—Royce vs. Mumby.
24—Stoltz vs. Cantrell.
25—Same vs. Same.
26—Adams vs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
27—Visscher vs. The Greenbank Alkali Co.
28—Britton vs. Bradner, &c.
29—Rhett vs. Reynolds.
29½—McCarthey vs. Curtiss.
30—Claflin, &c., vs. Meyer.
31—Schuyler vs. Stevens.
32—Same vs. Same.
33—Montant vs. Dibblee.
34—Townshend vs. Dixon.
35—Mahon vs. Jones.
36—Torres vs. Matthews.
37—Gilbert vs. Seitz, &c.
38—May vs. Risse, &c.
39—Kukuck vs. Jones, &c., (No. 1.)
40—Same vs. Same, (No.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—QUEEN AND WOMAN—Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Edward Arnott, Miss Ida Vernon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EAST LYNNE—Miss Lucille Western, Mr. J. B. Studley.

EAGLE THEATRE.—UNCLE ANTHONY—Mr. Charles Howard, Mr. Frank Converse, Miss Alice Ross.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.—GRAND CENTENNIAL ENTERTAINMENT AND TABLEAUX.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION BY AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY by the California Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Washington's Birthday has never been observed more closely as a holiday than it was in this City yesterday. We seldom remember to have seen the streets down town more completely deserted. Below Fulton street, scarcely a human being was to be seen in the middle of the day—not even a policeman or boot-black. Even on Sunday the thoroughfares are not so silent, for then Broadway between St. Paul's and Trinity is crowded with street peddlers and beggars—a nuisance, by the bye, which the Police ought to be instructed to abolish. It is not to be supposed that people on their way to church wish to buy cigars of Jew peddlers, no matter at how low a price these enterprising persons may be ready to sell their wares. It seems rather strange, too, that all the halt, the lame, and the blind of the City should go to Trinity Church on Sunday, and we fear it is not alone the excellent sermons of Dr. DIX which attract them. Yesterday, these needy knife-grinders, friends of humanity, transferred their attractive persons to the upper part of the town, and consequently the neighborhood of the newspaper offices was left deserted, except by the crowds of poor children who seem to blossom as the rose in these parts. Even during this very mild Winter, we have had no more superb day than that on which WASHINGTON'S birth was celebrated, and we shall venture to hope that it may be accepted as a good omen for the Centennial celebrations, now only a few months distant from us.

The Republicans of Indiana have nominated Mr. G. S. ORTH for Governor, as our correspondent led us to believe they would do. Mr. ORTH has had the advantage—for it is an advantage, under all the circumstances—of having lived out of the country for some little time past. Consequently he has avoided contact with certain troublesome questions and "entangling alliances" which have injured other men. The nomination is unquestionably a strong one, for Mr. ORTH is a gentleman of the highest character, and there is nothing which his enemies can produce to his disadvantage, either in his public or private life. We have no doubt that with such a candidate as this at their head, the Republicans of Indiana will be able to make a splendid fight this year.

The National Democratic Committee met yesterday at Washington for the purpose of deciding on the time and place for holding their great convention of the year. Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL presided. The day of meeting was soon decided—namely, the 27th of June, two weeks later than the day appointed for the Republican National Convention. The claims of various cities were then presented—Chicago being strongly urged because it has a fine hall, and hotels with "graduated prices;" Louisville, because it is the metropolis of a Democratic State; Washington, because it has a "salubrious climate;" St. Louis, because it is "no hotter than Louisville" or other cities, and has "no sand-flies;" Cincinnati, because of the hospitality of its inhabitants—and so forth. Ultimately the choice of the committee fell upon St. Louis, and thus the preliminaries to the contest, on both sides, have been settled. Before the end of June the people will know for whom they are invited to vote as President and Vice President, and the work of the campaign will doubtless be vigorously pushed on.

An account of the receipts and expenditures connected with the revival meetings recently held in Brooklyn has just been published. From this it appears that the total sum received from subscriptions and other sources was $7,662 68, and the expenditures exactly balanced this amount. No portion of the sum received was paid to Mr. MOODY or Mr. SANKEY. In Brooklyn, as elsewhere, these gentlemen labor without fee or reward. It has been said that they derive a profit from the sale of their hymn-books, but this is not true. They have no pecuniary interest whatever in the revival services. The expenses connected with these services are necessarily very great, and they are defrayed chiefly by voluntary subscriptions. The services in this City continue to be attended by immense audiences, and the degree of physical and mental labor which Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY seem to be capable of enduring is not the least surprising feature of their undertaking.

CONVENTIONS AND PLATFORMS.

The Republican State Convention for the election of delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati will be held in Syracuse four weeks from to-day. In fixing the date of the convention so early, the State Committee have doubtless been actuated by a desire to give the delegates time to take a leisurely survey of the Presidential field, and to enable them to go to Cincinnati ready to act according to the dictates of mature reflection. Three months is a pretty long interval to place between the date of giving specific instructions and the date of carrying them out. In these days, reputations are made and marred in a shorter time than that, and it is extremely likely that the Presidential kaleidoscope will receive a turn or two between the 22d of March and the 14th of June. But the State Committee probably agree with the majority of the people in thinking that the instructions given to the delegates need not be very specific. Of course, the convention will have a first, if not a second, choice, to which the delegates will consider themselves pledged. If all that were needed was simply to deliver the "mandate" of the convention, and keep on voting for a single candidate till either he or some one else was nominated, it would be a matter of comparative indifference what kind of men were sent to Cincinnati. In fact, under such circumstances, one man could deliver the seventy votes of the State just as easily as the full number of representatives. But as it is at least conceivable that New-York's first choice should be virtually beaten on the first or second ballot, some intelligent discrimination may be needed to determine the further action of the delegation. It will be a matter of the highest importance to the Republican Party that New-York should be represented at Cincinnati by a delegation capable of discharging both judiciously and independently the very delicate and responsible duties which will devolve upon them. To secure such a delegation it will be necessary to see that the delegates elected to the State Convention are men thoroughly in sympathy with the intelligent Republican sentiment of the State. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the call of the State Committee will be responded to in a manner obviously worthy of the occasion.

The Republicans of Indiana yesterday nominated their candidates for State offices to be elected in October. The ticket appears to be an unexceptionable one, and the platform adopted shows a marked advance upon the declaration of principles made in 1874. The platform of that year pledged the Republicans of Indiana to the issue "of such an additional amount of currency as may be necessary to meet the wants of the agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of the country, to be distributed between the sections according to the population of each, as is consistent with the credit and honor of the nation, and will prevent the possibility of capitalists and combinations of capital controlling the currency of the country." During the last two years the Republicans of Indiana have found out that, even with a free banking law, currency cannot be distributed like political representation. They have become alive to the fact that while the vaults of New-York banks are filled with accumulations of unemployed paper money, there is as little reason in demanding further issues as there is in accusing "capitalists" of sinister designs upon the currency of the country. Thus they have come to recognize the fact "that it is the duty of the Government in furnishing a national currency so to regulate it as to provide for its ultimate redemption in gold and silver." The only concession to inflation sentiment is to be found in a demand for the repeal of the promise to resume in 1879. This is, however, accompanied by an expression of opinion that after such repeal the currency "should remain undisturbed, neither contracted nor expanded, we being assured that the financial troubles of the country, when relieved from interference, will be speedily and permanently cured by the operation of the natural laws of trade and by preserving that course which the Republican Party has constantly maintained of steadily looking to an ultimate resumption of specie payments."

The financial plank of the Indiana platform, like the sounder utterance on the same subject by the Wisconsin State Convention, shows how rapidly all sections of the Republican Party are coming to a substantial agreement on questions relating to the currency. The Greenback Convention in New-Haven, yesterday, is another proof of the hopeless division of opinion on financial problems which is establishing itself in the ranks of the Democracy. That convention was chiefly attended by Democrats, and was called for the purpose of affecting the action of the Democratic State Convention to-day. Gov. INGERSOLL, who took very decided ground a year ago in favor of hard money, is said to be frightened at the display of force in the Greenback Convention, and declares himself ready to accept any financial principles which the party choose to prescribe for him. And yet the New-Haven resolutions are the most comprehensive farrago of financial nonsense which has yet emanated from any similar body. Every nostrum that has been proposed to escape the simple necessity of making a paper dollar what it professes to be, finds a place in this remarkable platform. There is the proposal to pay Customs duties in paper and to make greenbacks by some occult process adequate to "the purchase of Government bonds at par with gold coin." There is the delusion about a currency "backed by the entire wealth of the nation," whose volume should be "automatically" regulated, and which should be exchangeable for "interconvertible" bonds. As if these were not enough, there is a demand that we should stop borrowing foreign capital, and after taking every conceivable means to increase the premium on gold, flatter ourselves with the belief that a financial miracle will be wrought for our benefit in the extinction of that premium. This is the "honest financial policy" which is to-day to be pressed on the acceptance of the Connecticut Democracy. No better indication of the strength of inflation doctrines, even among Eastern Democrats, could be found than in the fact that this attempt is likely to be attended by a certain degree of success.

CANADIAN SHARP PRACTICE.

A serious dispute between the Dominion authorities and the Government of British Columbia promises to result in an appeal to the Imperial Government. The case, as presented by British Columbia, and fortified by official documents, certainly looks badly for the Canadian officials. To use the mildest phrase, the people of British Columbia appear to have been induced to enter the Dominion on the strength of promises that never could be redeemed. The agreement under which British Columbia joined the confederation contemplated the construction of a railroad and telegraph line across the continent, north of the northern boundary of the United States. The work, beset with immense difficulties, was to be begun as soon as the covenant was concluded, and was to be finished before 1881. Competent railroad builders at once declared that the task was impossible, and it was even doubtful if such a road could ever be built, though unlimited time were given. It was suggested that the agreement was made by the Canadians with a full understanding of all the facts, for the purpose of securing the adhesion of British Columbia to the confederation, and without any expectation that the terms would ever be executed. One possible way out of the difficulty was by making connections with the Northern Pacific Road, and thus avoiding the most difficult portion of the route. That some such scheme as this was contemplated was proved by the developments made in the so-called Allan scandal, investigated by royal commission.

But whatever may have been the intention of those who are said to have sought to make an alliance with the Northern Pacific people, the shortest way out of the dilemma has at last been taken. This is a practical abandonment of the whole undertaking. In 1874, work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad having been retarded by lack of funds, the Dominion Government asked for an extension of time. A long negotiation ensued, and the questions at issue were finally left to Lord CARNARVON, British Colonial Secretary, for settlement. By the terms of the compromise which he drew up, the time for completing the Pacific Railroad was extended nine years. A wagon road and telegraph were to be built along the line forthwith, and the Pacific end of the line, connecting Esquimault with Nanaimo, was to be begun at once. Furthermore, the yearly expenditure for railroad purposes, in the Province of British Columbia, was not to be less than one and a half million dollars. This was accepted by both parties to the dispute, though, as one must see, it was a great disappointment to British Columbia. The fact that the much-desired railroad could not be finished until 1890, however, was made less discouraging by the positive promise that a wagon road and telegraph line should speedily bind the distant province to the confederation.

Last September the Dominion Government adopted a minute in Council, proposing that the limitation of time for the completion of the Pacific Railroad be abandoned, and that a cash bonus of $750,000 be paid to British Columbia, in lieu of the construction of the road between Esquimault and Nanaimo, in Vancouver Island. This, of course, means that the whole railroad project is to be given up, and that British Columbia is to be recompensed by a gift of $750,000, provided the Dominion Parliament will appropriate the needed funds. To say that this proposition was at once greeted with a howl of rage and derision on the part of the Pacific province, is faintly to express the excitement which its announcement caused. The disingenuousness of such a scheme is shown by the statement of the minute in Council to the effect that the Esquimault and Nanaimo Road, now proposed to be abandoned altogether, is no part of the trans-continental system, though, under the Carnarvon settlement, it was so considered, and was to be built at once. But a more damaging charge is made by the British Columbian Government. It is discovered that the minute in Council, adopted Sept. 20, 1875, was not published, or sent to British Columbia, until Nov. 10 of that year. During that considerable interval, the surveying parties on the overland route were strengthened, and various signs of renewed activity were exhibited. And during this period, also, the Canadian Government was engaged in negotiating a loan for $7,250,000, in England, on an imperial guarantee, and with the clear understanding that it was effected for the purpose of building the Pacific Road. That is to say, the Dominion authorities, after they had formally decided not to build the road, temporarily and deceptively revived the work while borrowing money under false pretenses. This is exactly what is charged by the British Columbian Government in a report of its Executive Council.

Such allegations as these, supported as they are by the official documents quoted in the report, must be very damaging to the Mackenzie Government. There is no good reason to suppose that the contract to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad was in good faith concluded by the Government of the Dominion. It was an agreement to do an impossible thing. Continual extensions of time and releases of terms prepared the way for a final relinquishment of the whole work. No adequate explanation of the long delay which occurred between the adoption of the minute in Council and its service on the British Columbian Government has ever been given. There can be no explanation of the undisputed fact that during the two months in which that document, sealing the fate of the road, was locked up at Ottawa, work was spasmodically renewed on the line, and money was borrowed on the plea that it was needed for railroad building. Some plausible reply must be made to these grave charges, or it will appear that the Canadian Government has been guilty of most discreditable duplicity.

THE TIMBUCTOO TURNPIKE.

Early in the Spring, the North-west African Expedition will leave England for Cape Mogador on the coast of Morocco. The object of the expedition is a commercial rather than a scientific one. Its promoters hope to open a route of commerce between Cape Mogador and Timbuctoo, and to attract through this new channel the trade of Central Africa, or at all events of that vast region which is watered by the Niger and its eastern tributaries. While English merchants are to be thus enriched, it is expected that the Central Africans will be brought within the influences of civilization, and that they will learn that it is more profitable to send ivory and cotton to Cape Mogador than to sell slaves to Arab slave-merchants.

It has hitherto been supposed that the country between Timbuctoo and Morocco was a sandy desert, diversified with unfrequent oases, and altogether too frequent Taureks. Mr. DONALD MACKENZIE, the Director of the North-west African expedition, asserts that this belief is an entirely erroneous one. He says that the climate is "one of the healthiest in the world," that water is abundant all along the proposed route, and that the Taureks are peaceable and intelligent. He recently announced that he had received a letter from a gentleman in Morocco, who gives the cheering information that influential Timbuctoo merchants have called on him and expressed their warm sympathy with the objects of the expedition. Moreover, Mr. MACKENZIE has heard that in a native town on the line of the proposed Timbuctoo and Cape Mogador turnpike there is a vast collection of ancient manuscripts of presumably rare interest, besides an attractive obelisk, carved with inscriptions of an improving and entertaining character. Lastly, he asserts that there is an excellent harbor for shipping at Cape Mogador, in which vessels can receive cargoes of Central African produce and manufactures.

This is a charming picture; but there are those who will have some doubt of its absolute fidelity. That caravans can journey from Morocco to Timbuctoo there is no question, since the journey is frequently made by Moorish traders. It is, however, far from certain that the water said to be so plentiful along the route is not situated almost exclusively in the numerous internal storing and distributing reservoirs of that ingeniously-contrived beast, the camel, which forms an indispensable part of every caravan. Perhaps the Taureks are just at present peaceful and intelligent. An intelligent Taurek, who had reason to know that a company of English explorers contemplated a journey through his country, would naturally be on his good behavior until the expected visitors should be fairly within his grasp. When, however, that happy moment arrives, Mr. MACKENZIE may have reason to change his present views as to the intelligence and peacefulness of the Taureks. Perhaps, after they have robbed him of his last garment, they may have intelligence enough to put him to some use; but hitherto, when a Taurek has seized a traveler's clothes, he has shown his improvidence and stupidity by contemptuously throwing the traveler away, instead of taking him to Timbuctoo and selling him as a slave. As to the alleged desire of the Timbuctoo merchants to establish commercial relations with England, we need more evidence than Mr. MACKENZIE has so far offered. Who were the influential merchants who called on the Morocco gentleman? Did they represent the Timbuctoo Chamber of Commerce, or were they merely engaged in the open-air pea-nut and ginger-bread trade of the African metropolis? And who, for that matter, was the vague Morocco gentleman who claimed to be acquainted with the so-called influential merchants? Until he shows himself, and produces his merchants with proper credentials from the Timbuctooral—if that is the correct adjective—municipal authorities, he cannot expect that his mere assertion will be accepted by any one except the enthusiastic MACKENZIE.

That it is possible to bore artesian wells at fixed distances along the route from Cape Mogador to Timbuctoo, and to station garrisons to guard them, no one will deny. By this means the road to Timbuctoo would be opened, but the cost would be far too great for any association of private capitalists. And if such a road were opened, where is the Central African commerce upon which the advocates of the North-west expedition build their hopes? The native kings will undoubtedly be anxious to buy calico and hand-organs, but as they have practically nothing to offer in exchange except slaves, it is difficult to see how they can meet the views of English merchants. The small amount of ivory which might find its way to Morocco would be entirely insufficient to constitute any adequate return for the cost of the new route, and the Central African cotton-fields have yet to be planted. In point of fact, slaves constitute the only staple production of Central Africa which deserves the attention of commerce, and, unless the Englishmen who are engaged in the wild scheme of building a turnpike across the desert are ready to engage in the slave-trade, they might as well invest their money in Texas Pacific Railroad bonds at once.

A hundred years hence, colonists may cultivate the region of the equatorial lakes, and send cotton to market down the Nile by steamers and railroads. In this way, trade with Central Africa is possible, but the idea that the natives themselves will ever engage in commerce to any extent worth noticing is sheer folly. In order to trade with Timbuctoo, we must first supplant its inhabitants by men of the Caucasian race. To open a road to Timbuctoo, in order to trade with the natives, is about as wise a plan as would be a scheme to build a railroad to the North Pole in order to encourage commerce with the Esquimaux.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A bill entitled an "Act to establish the Central New-York Industrial School" has been presented to the Senate by Mr. WOODIN, and though it is prompted by the best intentions, it needs some changes in committee before it becomes a law. If we are not mistaken, this proposed act was caused by a necessity felt in Auburn and other interior towns for some place of confinement for truants in the execution of the Compulsory law.

The first section of the bill explains the purpose of the school as being for the reformation of boys who may be committed to it between the ages of eight and sixteen. By other sections, six Trustees, without salary, are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, divided into classes, whose terms shall expire on given dates. These Trustees are to fix a site for the school in Central New-York, and purchase the necessary lands and buildings for the purpose, and are to cause the boys to be instructed in some manual occupation, "best adapted to their reformation and future usefulness," and to hold the general supervision of the school. The lads who are the subjects of this Reformatory, are "truant, idle, and disorderly," and none are to be committed for any charge greater than petit larceny. No one can be committed for a smaller term than two years, though he may be discharged after one year for good conduct, and after giving satisfactory evidence of reformation. Boys may, however, be committed to this institution till they are twenty-one. Any that prove incorrigible may be returned to the Sheriff of their county, and there proceeded against as if they appeared before the court for the first time, but in no case can they be returned to the Industrial School. The counties are to be charged only $50 per annum for the expenses of each of those committed.

There is no question that a place of temporary detention for truants is needed in the interior of the State. Each town or village will always contribute a considerable number of children who absent themselves from school, if the authorities undertake to execute the Compulsory law. In towns like Auburn or Yonkers the officials, however desirous of executing this law, have absolutely no place in which to confine truants. For each town to open a "Truant Home" would be an intolerable expense. But Mr. WOODIN'S "Industrial School" does not fill this much-needed place. It confines its subjects at least one year, and only receives those committed for two years. Now the experience of all the reformatories of the United States shows that the average expense per capita of such a school, taking all expenditures, is $140 per annum. A considerable cost is thus thrown on the State for the detention of truants, when in all probability a short imprisonment would be sufficient.

If, on the other hand, Mr. WOODIN merely intends to found a new reformatory or House of Refuge for younger and less hardened criminals than such as are in the institutions at Rochester and on Randall's Island, this plan is not framed on the most advanced and intelligent principles. The crowding of great masses of youth in one grand asylum, such as is seen in our Roman Catholic Protectory or Protestant House of Refuge, is not the best mode of securing genuine reformation. The secret of all modern efforts at reform, whether in prisons, reformatories, or missions, is individual influence. By far the most successful reformatory in this country is the Ohio Farm School, which is founded on the "family," as opposed to the "congregated" system. Mr. WOODIN, if he intends to found a successful and permanent reformatory for young criminals, should provide in his act that the youthful subjects should be divided into small companies, and placed in separate cottages, with not more than twenty-five in a house, each household being under the supervision of one instructor or superintendent. The great object of this and similar arrangements is to bring the personal influence of the teacher or official to bear on each child's mind and character, and to prevent that corrupting influence which numbers of criminal children, crowded together, exert on one another.

Then it should be established in the act of incorporation that the great occupation of the children should be gardening and farming. Experience shows this to be by far the most salutary to the child's character, and in this country will be the most useful in after life. We do not need in this State any more Houses of Refuge after the model of Rochester and New-York. But we do need a family reformatory for young and criminal children.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The rush which is now being made for the Black Hills by that large and restless population always to be found in frontier settlements will surprise no one who saw the feverish excitement which agitated this class in Colorado and Wyoming last Summer. Nothing was talked of but the untold richness of the new country. It was full of gold, it was well watered, it was rich in grass and timber, it was fit for all kinds of agricultural pursuits, it was free from grasshoppers. But the principal attraction, the loadstone which drew all the loose elements of the Western population, was the placer diggings. As to the value of these, the exaggerated stories which were gravely told and greedily swallowed were positively ludicrous. Gold is known to exist, in variable quantities, in nearly all parts of Colorado; but it requires expensive machinery and large capital to get it out. For placer diggings, the miner requires only his shovel, pick, and pan. With these, and a mule to carry his outfit and provisions, every man can go into the mining business on his own account, with the prospect—which to most is always a present reality—of finding "gold in the pockets," and getting a fortune in a few months; but the far more likely result is that after a few months' vain prospecting, with provisions exhausted, and mule sold for a few dollars, the unlucky fortune-hunter begs his way back to the nearest settlement, ragged, dispirited, and half-starved, where he gets employment as a laborer, and works till he can save enough money to make another start. This is a type of one very numerous class of the men who are now swarming into the Black Hills.

Another type of adventurer is a man of very different stamp. Steady work at anything, no matter how well it pays, is something he is absolutely incapable of. Often he is an Eastern man, possibly of good family, and with fair prospects if he chose to stay at home; but to his restless disposition the restraints of civilized life are oppressively irksome. He wants more elbow-room, and naturally drifts to the frontiers. There he becomes one of the most daring and reckless, even among the wild class peculiar to them; while the mental training he has received in civilized life develops into a shrewd sagacity and readiness in resource which serve him equally well in fighting Indians, or bargaining for a mining claim. When a stampede is made for any particular spot, he is among the first arrivals. To him it matters very little whether the diggings be good or bad; if good, so much the better; if bad, he will make out to get something out of them. It only requires that he shall be there in time, when the rush is at its height, and prices are based on the wildest kind of speculation. He it is who can salt a claim and trade off a worthless ditch as a perfect treasure; who starts mysterious prospecting expeditions; who sometimes strikes a fortune, but never has the patience to do more than gather the surface ore. If the mining business looks unpromising, he goes into some other line of business, such as freighting, speculating in provisions, or trading in horses. He stays in the new settlement just as long as the excitement continues in which it had birth; at the first indication of its settling down to steady, plodding life, he gathers up his traps and is off—for some other place. If he has made money, he makes for Denver, Cheyenne, or some other large town, and rewards himself for his arduous labors by a course of dissipation which only ceases with the spending of his last dollar. Between that time and the next stampede he gets employment as a packer, turns hunter, or goes to the ranch which he has probably homesteaded, and plays at farming for a time. Take him altogether, he is a queer compound of savage and civilized life; a reader of newspapers and a warm political partisan; a man whose hand is ever on his knife or pistol, either in the field or in the bar-room; a tremendous worker while he is at it, but who can do nothing long; a fellow who fights Indians for the love of the thing; a hearty, generous companion, and a horse-jockey of peculiar sharpness and trickery.

Another class of men who are now migrating to the Black Hills from the older Western settlements is composed of mechanics, artisans, professional men, and clerks, who have saved a little money by years of industry, and who hope to double it, or make a fortune, in the gold mines. They spend all their savings in procuring an outfit; and often, without anything but the most vague and erroneous ideas of mining work, imagine that if they can only reach the new El Dorado, all will be well with them. In their eyes the gold is lying in the gulches in heaps, only waiting for some one to pick it up and wash off the dirt. They go, endure hardships such as they never dreamed of, work harder than they ever had to before, and possibly, at the end of the year, think themselves lucky to be above starvation point. Most likely they reach this depth before that time, and hire themselves out as cooks, laborers, or in some other kind of drudgery, for wages far below what they could get in their regular calling in the settlements. The hundreds of men of this class who are ruined by every stampede is one of the saddest features of these extraordinary migrations. We hear little of them now in connection with the Black Hills fever; but the lapse of a few months will tell a different story. The people in the towns where the outfitting is done have too much interest in keeping up the excitement to let the actual truth be told about the Black Hills country; but, as the placer mines are exhausted, which they probably will be very soon, the many hundreds of returning unfortunates, who have lost everything in their feverish desire to make fortunes in a month, will tell their woes in tones which will have quite a different ring from the loud jubilations we now hear about the immense wealth of the new country. As to the rush of white adventurers being kept out of the reservation by the military or the Sioux, there seems little chance for that. These people will fight the Indians, and be glad of the chance to do it; and double the number of troops likely to be spared for the service would be insufficient to stop the swarms of men which now seem to be pouring into the hills.

POLITICAL NOTES.

All the Texas Congressmen were born out of the State, but being Democrats they are not looked down upon as carpet-baggers.

The Prohibitionists of the Third District of Connecticut will hold a convention in Norwich on the 28th inst. to nominate a candidate for Congress. Why?

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* opines that Mr. Thurman is more anxious to harmonize his party than he is for a return to a sound financial basis.

Mississippi papers say that Gov. Ames has engaged the services of ex-Senator Matt H. Carpenter and Hon. Daniel Voorhees to defend him in the impeachment trial.

The Trenton *Gazette* notes that the press of New-Jersey generally oppose the proposition before the Legislature to change the present method of electing Chosen Freeholders.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Gloversville held a meeting on Saturday evening last and unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the nomination and election of Senator Conkling as President.

The Reading *Times* warns the Democrats that if they expect to carry Pennsylvania by placing ex-Gov. Curtin on their ticket there is not the shadow of a hope that the expectation will ever be realized.

A member of the Virginia House of Representatives drew up a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report an amendment to the Constitution, conferring the right of suffrage upon every woman in the Commonwealth who will exhibit a receipt for $1 capitation tax, provided she has not been previously convicted of petit larceny.

Senator Bruce is said to have telegraphed to a friend in Mississippi: "I have this day openly proclaimed my opposition to the nomination of Gen. Grant. I will not support him, although he may be nominated by the convention at Cincinnati. I will, in a few days, state my views at length to the Senate. I have no secrets on this subject; have just made a speech denouncing the third term."

The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette*, a Democratic paper, does not believe in paying State officials low salaries, regarding them as great incentives to crime. It says: "We hope the representatives in the Kentucky Legislature will return home with something better to boast of than that they had succeeded in impoverishing the poor office-holders of the State by cutting down their salaries twenty per cent., or any per cent. at all."

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that students attending college from distant parts of the State and from other States, paying no taxes on their property and taking no part in the affairs of the town, and with no intention of remaining in town after their college course is finished, are not voters; on the other hand, that those who are entirely free from paternal control, and who regard the town as their home, and have no other place to retire to in case of sickness or domestic affliction, are entitled to vote.

There are heart-burnings among the Democrats of Galveston, Texas, because of the defeat of their county ticket in the late election. It is asserted that 990 who voted for Gov. Coke voted for a Republican for State Senator. The Chairman of the County Committee says that they must reorganize the party and drive out all who will not abide by the results of the caucuses. Better to near defeat with our own friends, he says, than that in future times these very men be permitted to come into the party and dictate to it, and again desert it if their demands are not complied with.

Hon. John Young Brown's announcement that he will not be a candidate for Congress from Kentucky moves one of his home Democratic papers to say: "This is just as it should be. Mr. Brown has been favored with distinguished honors by the people of his district, and he returns them now untarnished and with peculiar grace to the hands that bestowed them. He has long been a favorite with the people of this section, and his retirement at a time so appropriate and gracious will preserve his popularity and add chances to his success in some other field of enterprise, should he ever again consent to enter the political arena."

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Maurice Grau sails from Europe to-morrow, aboard the Germanic.

The sale of seats for the first week of Miss Kellogg's season of English opera at the Academy begins to-morrow.

Mme. Carreño-Sauret will make her first appearance in Italian opera at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening, when she will sing *Zerlina* in "Don Giovanni," Mme. Titiens being the *Donna Anna*.

The Oratorio Society of New-York, with the co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, will interpret at Steinway Hall, on Monday evening next, Mendelsohn's "Walpurgis-Night," and for the first time in America, the first part of Liszt's "Christus."

Mr. Thomas' public rehearsal for his fourth symphony concert, to occur on Saturday evening next, takes place to-morrow afternoon. The programme includes Haydn's symphony in G, Mozart's piano-concerto in C, with Mr. Mason as the pianist, the "Coriolanus" overture, and a new suite, in the Hungarian style, by Raff.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATION.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL ENTERPRISE—CUTTING DOWN SHERIFFS' FEES—THE ITEMIZED REPORT OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM COMMISSIONERS—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BILL DEFEATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876.

The Legislature could give only half of the day to patriotism. The press of State business made it necessary for both branches to sit till after noon.

Among the bills presented in the House of Assembly was one from Mr. E. Drake, declaring forfeited the license of any inn-keeper hereafter convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, and precluding the person so offending from procuring another license within three years.

The Hudson River tunnel project, which has been tied up in chancery for several months by an injunction issued at the instance of the railway companies, bids fair to secure its fair share of legislative attention this year. The company organized under the General Railroad law, which requires that the company shall, within a given time, have completed certain parts of the work. Owing to the chancery injunctions, the tunnel company have not been able to make the required progress. To-day the Assembly passed a bill providing that the time for which that or any company organized under the General Railroad law shall be restrained by chancery shall not be counted against them as part of the time within which they are required to have made given progress. There having been some dispute, too, about their right to organize under the General Railroad law, Mr. Toffey to-day introduced a bill extending the operations of the general law in terms so as to include tunnel companies.

An hour was consumed this morning in the House over Mr. Brewers' bill giving Justices of the Peace jurisdiction over cases involving $300. The limit of their present jurisdiction is $100. Mr. Griggs and others contended that the Justices of the Peace ought to be abolished rather than have their jurisdiction extended. The members who took part in the debate denounced the general incapacity and unfairness of the Justices. The bill was defeated by a vote of 32 to 24.

The bill reducing the Sheriffs' fees twenty-five per cent. was put on its final passage. The fees of the Sheriff, had been advanced in 1870 or 1871, because it was thought their fees would be much cut down by the operation of the United States Bankrupt law. That law is practically a dead letter now, and there seemed to be no reason why the Sheriffs should not go back to the old rates. The bill reducing the fees met with much opposition from the Sheriffs now in office, who contended that the bill cut off part of the earnings that had induced their candidacy. But it availed them nothing. To-day it was carried by a large majority. Mr. Lewis, to clinch the matter, moved the reconsideration of the vote, and the motion was, as he expected it would be, defeated. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The Commissioners for the erection of the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum were called upon some time ago to report an itemized account of their expenditures. To-day they overwhelmed the gentleman who had called for it with a report comprising 100 legal-cap pages of figures showing in detail every penny of money received and expended by them. The report shows that they still have in the hands of the State authorities an unexpended balance of $300,000, which, however, will be required to pay for work already contracted for.

Several remonstrances have been presented in both houses against the running of trains to and from the Centennial Grounds on Sundays.

MR. LINCOLN ON MERCY.

The St. Louis *Republican* prints the following letter from Hon. Joseph Gillespie, of Illinois:

EDWARDSVILLE, Feb. 7, 1876.

———, *Esq.:*

Your favor of the 5th inst. is received, and I hasten to reply. The remarks of Mr. Lincoln to an inquiry made by me, to which you refer, were as follows: I told him that I had called upon him to get information respecting the probable duration of the war, from headquarters. He said that as certainly as that the sun would rise the rebellion would soon be crushed out. I remarked that that was gratifying news, and I further asked what would be done with the rebels? "Well," said he, "some think their heads ought to come off; but there are too many of them for that, and, for one, I would not know where to draw the line between those whose heads (it might be said) ought to come off or stay on. My policy," said he, "would be different. I would prefer to follow the example of King David. I have been reading the history of the rebellion of Absalom. You know," said he, "when David was fleeing from Jerusalem Shimei cursed him. After the rebellion was over, Shimei craved a pardon. Abishai, the son of Zeruiah, David's sister, said, this man ought not to be pardoned; he cursed the Lord's anointed. David said; What have I to do with you, ye sons of Zeruiah, that ye should this day be adversaries unto me! Shall there any man be put to death this day in Israel?"

The above are the words, as nearly as I can remember them, used by Mr. Lincoln. I know that he was very decided in his own mind that, so far as he could exert an influence, it should be on the side of mercy, for he considered mercy and wisdom as amounting to the same thing, as may be evidenced by another remark of his. Joshua F. Speed, of Louisville, Ky., and myself spent the night at the Soldiers' Home, with Mr. Lincoln. During the evening a delegation from New-Jersey called to get Mr. Lincoln to pardon some young men from that State who had deserted, been recaptured, court-martialed, and sentenced to be shot, which was to take place in a few days. Mr. Lincoln told the delegation that he would not give them his decision until the next morning at 9 o'clock, at the White House. Before retiring I told Mr. Lincoln that I could not sleep unless I had some inkling as to how he was going to decide in regard to those poor fellows. He said, "I can't tell you; but I will say this, that I have always found that mercy bears richer fruits than strict justice." That was the direction in which his mind always leaned. Yours truly, J. GILLESPIE.

A CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY.

THE LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IRVING HALL, AND NILSSON HALL CROWDED—NEW-YORK SURPASSES ITSELF—DETAILS OF THE ENTERTAINMENT—SCENES IN IRVING HALL.

New-York outdid itself last night in the Martha Washington tea party and ball in aid of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild. There has not been such a ball within the memory of the oldest New-Yorker, and this in spite of the well-known fact that the charity entertainments of the City are famous alike for the prestige and fashion of those who conduct them and the numbers of those who patronize them. But last evening was a night of nights, supreme in every element that makes such affairs enjoyable. There was the attraction of superb decorations; there was the charm of an unusual gathering of beautiful women and girls; there was the zest of novelty in the minuet and the queer costumes of a hundred years ago; there was the magnetism of fashion and birth, and, above all, the influence of an enormous crowd. Doubtless, public expectation had been thoroughly aroused by the glimpses of what was coming, in THE TIMES and in the advertisements, but it is justice to say that the reality must have exceeded what was expected, and that the promises were more than kept, both to the eye and to the spirit.

Conscious that there might be some little delay in the opening programme, as singers and musicians are not altogether models of punctuality and discipline, the management had wisely appointed 9 o'clock as the opening hour, and in half an hour after that time everything was arranged behind the curtain. The forty-nine States and Territories were represented each by a tea table, over which was to preside a matron, assisted by a beautiful bouquet of five lovely girls, and escorted by a military or naval officer. This body was formed with some difficulty in rear of the musicians and the juvenile choir, who were to sing "The Patriot Flag," a song and chorus composed for the occasion by Mr. C. E. Horsley, and the solo was to be sung by Herr Sohst. All this being arranged, nothing was wanting save the drawing up of the curtain. The committeeman in charge gave the word and up it went, disclosing the most magnificent house that has ever been seen inside the Academy walls. The flooring beyond the curtain and to the edge of the circle line was a great bare space. Beyond all was a blaze of light and color, of silks and satins, flashing jewels, waving plumes, fans darting backward and forward, programmes rustling, and all the incidents of a huge fashionable crowd. The topmost gallery was one mass of ladies and gentlemen in evening dress. Nor was there anywhere one discordant point, one touch that was calculated to break harshly upon the scene.

Loud clapping of hands followed the drawing up of the curtain, which was repeated lustily as the calcium lights in the wings were turned on and poured a flood of light upon the lines of beautiful women and officers in bright uniforms who occupied the rear of the stage. The conductor's baton went up and the boyish voices, assisted by the violins, rose upon the air, then came the strong bass voice of the soloist, and then the chorus swelled out splendidly and ascended to the grand candelabrum, flashing with a thousand prismatic points. The "Patriot Flag" had the additional merit of being short as well as impressive, and as soon as it was over the choir hastily parted right and left, and the band of Bernstein struck up a lively march, to whose music the twelve couples who were to dance the minuet filed through the open way and placed themselves in three lines upon the stage in front. These performers were attired in the costume of '76—the gentlemen in velvet coats, white satin vests reaching nearly to their knees, and knee-breeches either of velvet of the same color as their coats or of white satin. Their silk stockings were of every possible hue. The ladies were attired in styles that would puzzle all but those gifted beings who edit the fashion columns, but their faces were adorned with patches of black taffeta, shaped like a bird, or in some geometric pattern. These were placed upon the brow, the chin, the cheek, and some who were exceedingly correct in their history, placed them upon the neck, where they in old times gained the name of assassins. The names of the performers were Miss Doughty with Mr. Anderson, Miss Dart with Mr. Dart, Miss Phillips with Mr. Doughty, Miss L. Phillips with Mr. Warren, Miss Bridges with Mr. Earle, Miss Kimball with Mr. Albee, Miss C. Kimball with Mr. Wells, Miss Mettler, with Mr. Percy, Mrs. Bryan with Mr. De Garmo, Miss Brown with Mr. Jackson, Miss Hamlin with Mr. Smith, and Mrs. Shaw with Mr. George Vandenhoff, Jr. The dance, beloved in ancient days for its opportunities of display of grace, was in sober truth more curious than delightful, more novel than pleasing, and almost everybody present thought that the present dances, in which grace is incidental rather than studied, were less pretentious, but in every way preferable.

SCENES IN IRVING HALL.

After the conclusion of this very interesting and beautiful performance, in which the eyes of the spectators were charmed by the grace and loveliness of the lady dancers more than by the novelty of the figures and gestures, a promenade ensued, confined entirely to the dames who were to preside over the tea-tables, and their assistants and escorts. After this there was a gradual filing off toward the temporary corridor which led to Irving Hall. Inside the latter place the scene was a most dazzling one. The decorators had done their spiriting with a lavishness of outlay which was surprising, but which was fully equaled by the good taste that reigned supreme over every detail. The galleries, which run around three sides of the room, had been exquisitely draped with green velvet in broad festoons falling over crimson velvet over the doors of the hall, and blue velvet over crimson at each side. These rich hangings were heavily embroidered with gold lace, flashing superbly in the bright blaze of so many gaslights. Above the galleries were draped as high as the cornice of the ceiling numerous national banners of large size, coquettishly falling in elegant folds, and from the edges of the galleries rose streamers like the pennants of a flagship, which united in a superb rosette underneath the central ornament of the ceiling. Immediately below this came the dome of a floral temple of octagonal shape, which occupied the centre of the room. This was the "tea-house" sacred to the District of Columbia, and its columns were masses of evergreens while its counters were richly draped with crimson velvet. The dome at the top of the temple was surmounted by a silken banner, with heavy golden fringe, containing the arms of the District, and also by a stuffed eagle holding in his mouth the national colors, and between his talons a scroll with this inscription: "1776—Centennial—1876."

The head of the room opposite the entrances was very beautifully decorated with an immense painting of Washington on horseback. On each side were masses of shrubs with calla lilies, and in the centre a large white classic vase containing white azaleas. In front of these was the counter, divided off by arched partitions, each one of which was marked by a blue silken banner embroidered with the arms of the thirteen original States. The central one was Virginia, with New-York on the right hand and Massachusetts on the left, and the rest according to no special rule. Then on either side, but with less wall decorations, ranged the remaining States and Territories, making a total number of forty-nine. Dispersed along the velvet draperies of the galleries were many brilliant reflectors, upon which fell the glaring blaze of a calcium light, and this, when added to the radiance from the two great reflectors in the ceiling, made the place seem almost too full of light and lustre.

The ladies quickly settled into their separate departments, and they were followed by many of the general public who had heard some whisper of the splendid decorations, and flocked in eagerly to see what was to be seen. The sight was certainly a charming one, for all the ladies had made some concession to the archæology of the hour, and yet had so closely preserved the ideas of modern costumes that only the initiated could tell the difference from the usual ball costume. The two humblest of the Territories, Alaska and the Indian Territory, or Oklahoma, had to be from necessity represented by New-York ladies, otherwise the rule was preserved of confiding the tea tables to ladies identified with the States.

As soon as the public surged in, the gentlemen began crowding around the tea-tables or rather tea-counters, and petitioned for cups of tea. Then commenced the flirtation business of the evening, and the matrons found it necessary to put their pretties: assistants outside the railings so as to distract the attention of the gentlemen and give the fair tea-makers a chance to do their duty. It was unanimously resolved that any one who had more than two cups should be compelled to purchase his cup and saucer, and as these were of delicate porcelain white with circlets of celadon green, *fac similes* of the service presented by Gen. Lafayette to George Washington this was rather a privilege than a punishment. But the ladies brought forth also trays of button bouquets, and began to sell them at the most dreadful prices, affixing them to the victim's coat with such bewitching looks and smiles that resistance was futile, and all the gentlemen in the hall were soon decorated. And the crowd wandered from the tea gardens of these Armidas back to the Academy, and its dancing, and vice versa throughout the night.

DANCING IN THE ACADEMY.

At 10:45, after the ladies engaged in the tableaux had passed into Irving Hall, a procession was with great difficulty formed to open the ball in the Academy. It was headed by Gov. Tilden, escorting Miss Elsie Barlow, Mayor Wickham, accompanied by Mrs. Wickham, and District Attorney Phelps, escorting Mrs. Phelps, followed by a brilliant retinue of richly-dressed ladies, escorted by officers of the Governor's staff, officers of the Army and Navy, and of the different regiments of the National Guard, the whole forming a spectacle of surpassing splendor. The participants in the promenade filled the floor of the Academy to inconvenience, and when the opening "lancers" was danced not an inch of space was unoccupied. By the time the waltz which stood second on the list was reached waltzing had been rendered impossible, and those who attempted it did so under anything but pleasant circumstances. From this time until midnight the crush continued, floor boxes, vestibules, corridors, and adjoining rooms being so densely packed with people as to render progress almost impossible. The covered passage-way from the Academy to Irving Hall, and the corridor at its entrance, became so densely crowded as to render it a matter of an hour to return, and many gave up the attempt in despair. Still the company continued to arrive. It is unnecessary to mention those present, inasmuch as all the leading citizens of New-York were in attendance, whose names alone would fill columns.

It is calculated that at least eight thousand persons were present, and that St. John's Guild will net about fifteen thousand dollars by the enterprise. The general arrangements were admirably carried out by Messrs. Theodore Moss and Charles Chamberlain, Jr. The following ladies presided at the tea tables:

Mrs. John C. Fremont, Virginia; Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, New-York; Mrs. John D. Townsend, Massachusetts; Mrs. R. F. Weir, North Carolina; Mrs. W. H. Wiley, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Fannie Barrow, South Carolina; Mrs. H. L. Van Wycke, Delaware; Mrs. Murray Nairne, Maryland; Mrs. A. E. MacDonald, Rhode Island; Mrs. W. A. Conklin, New-Hampshire; Mrs. David S. Babcock, Connecticut; Mrs. Rufus King, Jr., New-Jersey; Mrs. Charles C. Leeds, Georgia; Mrs. George Vandenhoff, Vermont; Mrs. D. G. Handy, Kentucky; Mrs. Matthew Wilson, Tennessee; Mrs. Francis S. Brown, Ohio; Mrs. Coventry Waddell, Louisiana; Miss Alice Sandford, Indiana; Mrs. David Watts, Mississippi; Mrs. E. L. Guernsey, Illinois; Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Alabama; Mrs. F. P. Earle, Maine; Mrs. T. Y. Avery, Missouri; Mrs. L. D. Richards, Arkansas; Mrs. R. L. Fabian, Michigan; Mrs. Philip Mohen, Texas; Mrs. Oscar Tibbals, Florida; Mrs. A. J. Preston, Iowa; Mrs. Edward Salomon, Wisconsin; Mrs. Emerson Opdycke, California; Mrs. C. L. Lewis, Minnesota; Mrs. George C. Lee, Oregon; Mrs. T. B. Musgrave, Kansas; Mrs. George A. Albro, West Virginia; Mrs. Thomas E. Smith, Nevada; Miss R. Hunter, Nebraska; Mrs. E. R. Goodrich, Colorado; Mrs. George W. Powers, Dakota Territory; Miss Alice Bewley, Wyoming Territory; Mrs. Sarah Davis, Utah Territory; Miss Mary Newcomb, Idaho Territory; Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac, New-Mexico Territory; Mrs. E. H. Wootten, Washington Territory; Mrs. Thomas Boesé, Arizona Territory; Miss Kate Levy, Montana Territory; Mrs. Richard F. Ware, Alaska Territory; Mrs. H. Osborn, Indian Territory; Mrs. Elias S. Higgins, District of Columbia Floral Temple, aided by 250 young ladies.

THE BOXES.

The boxes were occupied as follows:

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

D. Theodore Moss.	N. Oswald Ottendorfer.
E. William Sutton.	O. Thomas C. Tweddle.
F. Frank Leslie.	P. F. J. Allen.
G. Charles Parker.	Q. Guests of the Guild.
H. C. A. Bloomfield.	R. P. T. Ruggles.
J. E. H. Wootton.	S. Guests of the Guild.
Extra No. 1. D. Kingsland.	Extra No. 2. A. T. Stewart.

FRONT ROW.

1. Dr. Allen.	26. W. Smith.
2. E. Opdyke.	27 & 28. L. G. Tillotson.
3. Mme. C. Meare.	29. Mrs. Spaulding.
4. Mrs. McCreedy.	30. Mrs. Watson.
5. C. C. Dodge.	31. A. K. Bolan.
6. P. D. Rall.	40. Mrs. J. W. Condit.
7. F. P. Earle.	41. C. G. Gunther.
8. Mr. Kortwright.	42. J. S. Barron.
9. H. Falke.	43. C. F. Hardy.
10. M. B. Fielding.	44 and 45. Mr. Tyson.
11. Mrs. Bigge.	46. T. Andrews.
12. C. A. Cheever.	47. R. C. Vilas.
13. Mrs. Baldwin.	48. J. M. Hartshorn.
14. Mr. Beuley.	49. R. Callahan.
15. E. Leggett.	50. G. H. Clover.
16. L. V. Lowe.	51. W. H. Howell.
17. H. M. Weed.	53. E. A. Quintard.
18. G. C. Yvelin.	54. J. Lynch.
19. S. Swan.	55. J. H. Ingersoll.
20. F. M. Earle.	56. Charles Fletcher.
21. Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer.	57. J. P. Kennedy.
	58. L. R. Wing.
22. Mr. Kortwright.	60. C. Spear.
23. Mrs. G. M. Ward.	61. F. J. Dupignac.
24. S. Michelana.	62. C. Christy.
25. C. L. Stickney.	63. Mrs. George A. Clark.

ARTISTS BOXES.

Parepa—N. S. Morse.	Mozart—C. F. Wier.
Nilsson—Mrs. McAlpine.	Rossini—William H. Wyley.
Kellogg—L. Francis.	Meyerbeer—Mr. Dennig.
Patti—Dr. Wm. Thurman.	Bellini—Col. G. W. Wingate.
Piccolomini—H. M. Smith.	Donnizetti—H. H. Cook.
Lagrange—H. A. Appelins.	Verdi—JenkinsVanSchaick
Grisi—J. T. Townsend.	Gounod—J. J. Faye.

UPPER ROW.

102. H. Lawrence.	112. C. F. Lupton.
103. Mrs. J. O. Phines.	113. E. P. Smith.
104. Mr. Greenwood.	114. H. K. Thurber.
105. Mr. Dominick.	115. J. C. Vincent.
106. J. C. Thompson.	116. M. Thone.
107. Mr. King.	117. A. J. Dam.
109. Mr. Huntington.	118. Gen. Shaler.
110. G. W. Colles.	119. F. C. Kniffin.
111. Mr. Mullaney.	

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—1 A. M.—The storm centre last night north of Lake Ontario has moved north-eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It was accompanied by brisk and high winds and rainy weather from Michigan to the North Carolina, Middle Atlantic, and New-England coasts, partly turning into snow over the northern portions of this area. A "norther" has prevailed in the South-west. High barometer, brisk north-westerly winds, and decidedly cold, clear weather are now advancing south-eastward from the North-west. The Ohio and Cumberland Rivers have continued falling.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising and high barometer, fresh and brisk north-west to north-east winds; decidedly colder and clear weather will prevail, succeeding occasional coast rains, with a continued "norther" in the South-west.

In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the lake region, the Middle States, and New-England, rising and high barometer, brisk to high north-west and north winds, decidedly cold and clear or partly cloudy weather, except light snows from the lower lakes to New-England.

In the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, high, succeeded by falling barometer, cold northerly winds, shifting to warmer easterly or southerly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Ohio River will continue falling at Cincinnati and Louisville.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1875.	1875.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	26°	35°	3:30 P. M.	41°	36°
6 A. M.	25°	36°	6 P. M.	35°	36°
9 A. M.	26°	34°	9 P. M.	37°	35°
12 M.	35°	33°	12 P. M.	36°	35°

Average temperature yesterday....35°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....32⅝°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The five-mile trot between Ottawa Belle and Lady Jane took place at Ottawa, Ontario, yesterday, and was won by the former. Time—14:40.

A dispatch from Toronto says Hon. Adam Crooks has been sworn in as Minister of Education. He will retain his portfolio as Treasurer also.

Rev. Charles E. McIlvaine, son of the late Bishop of Ohio, died at Towanda, Penn., last evening of pneumonia. He was thirty-seven years of age.

In Jamestown, R. I., yesterday morning a three-year-old son of W. W. Wales, light-keeper at Beaver Tail, fell into scalding water, and died soon afterward.

A boy in Troy, whose name is supposed to be Baxter, was probably fatally injured by being kicked by a horse while watching a procession yesterday afternoon.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever are raging to an alarming extent at Milford, Penn., and neighborhood. There has been a large number of deaths, principally among children.

The sixth anniversary meeting of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society was held yesterday in Boston. Fully one thousand persons were in attendance. Addresses were made by Wendell Phillips and others.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Ellen Henderson, whose body was found at the side of the railroad track near Geneva, N. Y., two weeks ago, and the investigation of which has been pending since that time, rendered a verdict yesterday morning criminating Joseph R. Condol, who was thereupon arrested and committed by Coroner Weyaburn.

AN AGED WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

While Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden, aged eighty-six, was sitting by the stove in her apartments on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 108 East Eleventh street last evening, her clothing took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was so badly burned about the body that she died soon after. Coroner Eickhoff was notified to hold an inquest.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH SUSTAINED.

REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES—SPIRITED DISCUSSIONS BY THE MEMBERS—NATURE OF THE ADVICE GIVEN TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The Plymouth Church Advisory Council met again yesterday morning in the lecture-room, ex-Gov. Dingley, Assistant Moderator, presiding. After prayer several members called attention to the report of the previous day's proceedings which appeared in the morning journals, and asked how the reporters had acquired the information. They acknowledged that the reports were substantially correct, and while objecting to any publication of their proceedings in secret session, they were glad to find that they were not misrepresented. The report of Committee No. 2 was taken up and again read. It sustained, as already stated, the action of Plymouth Church regarding its rule for dropping members, and after a short debate was adopted almost unanimously, the dissentients being about half a dozen. The report of Committee No. 3 on the third question was next read and considered. An outline of the report was given in yesterday's TIMES. It relates to the course which the church should adopt toward members who deliberately and permanently absent themselves from the services and meetings of the church for various reasons. The committee say that if the cases referred to by Plymouth Church are real and not imaginary cases, and that if there is any considerable number in the church who are dissatisfied with the course hitherto pursued toward those persons, and if a feeling exists that they were not afforded a full opportunity to be heard, then in such case or cases the committee recommends that the parties aggrieved be afforded another opportunity to be heard, in order that their names may be restored to the roll, if injustice has been done to them. On the other hand, if the council believe that the accused parties had a fair hearing or were afforded an opportunity to be heard before the Examining Committee, then that the action of the church should be sustained. In general cases, they recommend that no name be dropped from the roll without the fullest notice to the party concerned. This report created a long discussion, in which President Sturtevant, of Illinois College; Rev. H. M. Stone, President Porter, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Mr. Browne, Mr. Deane, Mr Parker, and others participated. The result was that the report was adopted on a division, those voting in the negative being about twelve.

During the discussion a delegate asked how Plymouth Church would deal with Mr. Bowen in the event of his excommunication and if he persisted in coming to the communion table after such excommunication. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Rev. H. M. Storrs, and others held that according to Congregational usage an excommunicated person was debarred from partaking of the Lord's Supper. The idea of an excommunicated person being allowed to approach the communion table was too horrifying to think of. Another delegate hoped that in the event of Bowen's excommunication steps would be taken to prevent him from coming to the communion table, and that, if necessary, physical force should be used to that end. In pursuance of a resolution of the previous evening, authorizing the Moderator and Assistant Moderators to nominate a Committee of Nine, to whom all of the reports are to be referred for final action, Dr. Bacon yesterday morning announced the committee, among whom are President Porter, of Yale College, Dr. Bacon, ex-Gov. Dingley, and President Fairchild.

In the afternoon the report of Committee No. 4 was taken up and passed, after a very brief discussion. The report alludes to the case of Mr. West, and the question was whether the church should have called a Mutual Council for the purpose of investigating the character of the Pastor when requested to do so by Mr. West, and when such request was made one year after an investigation had been made by the church itself, and the Pastor sustained by a unanimous vote. The report sustained the action of the church, and said that Mr. West had no grounds for the calling of a mutual council. The report of Committee No. 5, on Mrs. Moulton's case, was next considered, and adopted almost without debate. The report, as announced in yesterday's TIMES, sustained the action of the church, and threw the onus of the failure of the negotiations for a mutual council on Mr. Van Cott. They say that had he not "thrown up" his hands so soon, a council could and would have been obtained. The sixth and most important report was next taken up. It recommends that if the council are satisfied that the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee of 1874 did not take all necessary steps to investigate the scandal, or that if they consider the investigation to have been unfair or one-sided, and that if in their opinion all the evidence in the case was not before the committee, then the council should advise a reopening of the case before another committee, to be selected from a list of twenty names which they (Committee No. 6) submitted. Should the council decide upon a new inquiry, the committee recommend that the council appoint a subcommittee of three to meet the Committee of Plymouth Church for the purpose of selecting an Investigating Committee of five. But if the council believe that the Investigating Committee had all the facts before it, and if they approve of its proceedings, they should sustain Plymouth Church, and not advise a reopening of the case. The report having been read, an animated discussion ensued, which lasted until 5 o'clock, when the council took a recess.

In considering the report, the usual rule of Congregationalism is departed from, which is to call the delegates in alphabetical order, each rising in his place and expressing his opinion on the question before the council. The present council being so large, a strict rendering of the rule would consume too much time, so that the discussion is to a certain extent limited to those who wish to take an active part in the business of the council.

It was rumored yesterday that the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church had requested the council to accept the challenge given by Mr. Moulton in his letter of the 21st inst. Thomas G. Shearman, speaking on this question yesterday, said that the Examining Committee had not made any written communication to the council on the subject, but they had made a verbal statement to Committee No. 6 to the effect that Plymouth Church would offer no opposition to the acceptance of Mr. Moulton's challenge.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Advisory Council was a very important one in some respects, as the views of many of the prominent members were expressed on the question as to whether there should be a new investigation into the bottom facts of the scandal. The report of the committee on the sixth question was again taken up, and a very animated discussion ensued on the first of three queries submitted in the committee's report. These queries were: 1. Has Plymouth Church done its duty? 2. Shall there be a new investigation? 3. If so, how shall it be held? Although the first question only was up for discussion, the second was practically discussed with it. The debate lasted two hours, eliciting diverse opinions, the majority, however, preponderating in favor of Plymouth Church. Indeed, the great majority consider that Plymouth Church has done its duty in every respect, and many consider that she has done more than her duty; but while admitting this a great many of them favor another investigation, so as to satisfy public opinion, and in arguing for this they do so for the sake of Plymouth Church, as they are confident it will rather serve than injure her. President Sturtevant, of Illinois College, took this course in a very strong and eloquent speech. While admitting that Plymouth Church had done its duty nobly—and more than its duty—he thought that in deference to public opinion a new investigation should be held which would set the matter at rest forever. There was a very strong and very general feeling in the community that all of the facts had not been given to the public, and he thought the sooner the public mind was satisfied and calmed down the better it would be for all concerned. He therefore hoped the council would advise a new investigation, and he was satisfied it would result in favor of the Pastor.

Rev. H. M. Storrs said they all knew he was a friend of the Pastor's and believed in his innocence, and for himself he required no further evidence or inquiry; but in deference to the public feeling which existed he was rather in favor of another investigation, which would satisfy all Christian churches.

Mr. Brinkerhoff thought the church had done its duty fully. He was opposed to all further investigation as a waste of time, and which if granted would be utterly valueless.

Mr. Grinnell coincided with Mr. Brinkerhoff.

President Chamberlin was of opinion that the church had done more than its duty, and he opposed any new investigation.

President Fairchild expressed similar views to those of President Chamberlin.

There were other speakers who thought a further investigation was needed, and argued strongly in its favor. They considered that all the facts had not been published, and they wanted the whole story out.

The discussion lasted until 9:30 o'clock, at which hour the council adjourned to this morning, when the debate will be renewed. It is thought that at least four-fifths of the council will vote that Plymouth Church has done its whole duty; but on the question whether there shall be a new investigation, there will be a very large vote in its favor, but it is believed that the question will be decided in the negative.

SEQUELS TO THE BEECHER TRIAL.

On Monday next the demurrer put in by the defendant in the case of Moulton against Beecher, for malicious prosecution, will be argued before Judge Dykeman, in the Supreme Court. Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, and ex-Judge Morris will argue against the demurrer, and in its support arguments will be made by Gen. Tracy, Austin Abbott, and Thomas G. Shearman.

William M. Evarts and Gen. Tracy have submitted opinions to the Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors setting forth that by the provisions of an act passed May 14, 1875, the jurors in the Tilton-Beecher case are entitled to extra compensation. The committee will report favorably to the board on the claims of the jurors.

A FREE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

SCHEME FOR PURCHASING A BUILDING FOR ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, which is now in the sixth year of its existence, has been deemed by its founders so successful as to justify their purchasing the building which they now occupy, together with the open ground adjacent. This property, situated on West Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, can now be bought for $30,000—as low a figure, it is thought, as it will ever reach. This low price and the apparent need of such a hospital have moved the projectors of the institution to obtain a clear title. The hospital is intended for the exclusive reception of children, and it is always to be entirely free to the helpless little ones. One of the means taken to raise the required amount of purchase money, and at the same time give the children a proprietor's interest in the building, is to ask each child to contribute one brick. The cost of the brick when in position is estimated at ten cents, and it is desired to have 350,000, equivalent to $35,000. An illuminated card will be presented to each purchaser of a brick, signed by Bishop Potter and the Treasurer, stating that he (or she) "has placed one brick in St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children." Although this plan has been originated quite recently, 10,000 bricks have been subscribed, and the popularity of the scheme with the Sunday-school children is such that no fears are entertained of its ultimate success. It is also desired to establish a training-school for girls. A modest beginning, under the Sisters of St. Mary, has already been made in the present building, and it is hoped that ere long they will have a more suitable house, provided with all the necessary and systematic arrangements. Following are the names of the officers of the hospital:

President, Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Advisory Committee, Mr. John L. Cadwalader, Legal Adviser, Mr. S. P. Nash, Mr. Clement Guion, Mr. W. W. Thompson; Treasurer, Mr. Clement Guion; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Ellen Kemble; Consulting Physicians, Austin Flint, Sr., M. D., and Alonzo Clark, M. D.; Consulting Surgeons, George A. Peters, M. D., and Erskine Mason, M. D.; Attending Physicians and Surgeons, Robert Watts, M. D., and Charles T. Poore, M. D.

On Jan. 1, 1875, there were 21 patients in the hospital, and 75 were admitted during the year, making a total of 96. The physician's report for the past year gives a detailed account of the number treated, their disease, &c., and makes a gratifying exhibit of the attention rendered by the Sisters, who have the supervision of the hospital and its internal management.

WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

The women of New-York who take an interest in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia have issued the following:

To the Public:

The deputation from the New-York Women's Centennial Union visited Philadelphia on Saturday, and was most cordially entertained by the President and representative members of the Executive Committee. As early as 1873 a band of thirteen women in Philadelphia inaugurated the women's movement, which has spread throughout the Union, and their vigorous efforts, with the co-operation of other women in other States, realized the sum of $95,140. In June, 1875, applications from other countries for exhibition-space had already become numerous, and among the applicants women held so prominent a place that it was decided to institute a department in which exclusively the inventions and industries of women should be exhibited. The indefatigable Women's Commission set to work anew to raise funds for this purpose, and within four months their appeal had resulted in a sum of $30,000 for the erection of the Women's Pavilion. Twelve States contributed to this sum, the women of Pennsylvania giving $15,000; of Ohio, $10,000; of Massachusetts, $5,000. About fifteen thousand dollars more is needed to complete the building, for interior decoration, including show-cases, gas-fixtures, &c., current expenses during the exhibition, to which may, perhaps, be added the expense for a model hospital, with its trained nurses, and a kindergarten. It is desired that a representative be sent from New-York to the Executive Board in Philadelphia, that she may represent her city in the approaching celebration and have a vote in their meetings. If possible, local committees will be formed here to collect subscriptions in the different wards. As one of the great cities of the Union, New-York naturally wishes to furnish her proportion in the celebration, and to this end the following resolution was adopted yesterday, at a meeting of the Executive Committee held at the house of Mrs. Gen. Cullum:

Resolved, Inasmuch as Pennsylvania has contributed $15,000 and Ohio $10,000, it is resolved that New-York City raise $15,000 for the Women's Department, including $2,000 subscribed for the banner. All raised above and beyond $15,000 shall be devoted to a memorial in this City "to women's and children's united efforts in the Centennial year."

The time is short, but if with patriotic feeling the women of our City unite and work with a will, they may yet accomplish this double aim, and celebrate our anniversary by joining in the universal expression of enthusiasm at Philadelphia, and also by erecting in our City a permanent memorial of this great blessing of the one hundredth year of our national prosperity and growth. A call is, therefore, made to the women of New-York to connect themselves in some way with the Central Board of the Women's Centennial Union, Chickering Hall, Fifth avenue, corner of Eighteenth street, where all written communications as to articles to be exhibited, &c., will be received and duly answered. Contributions may be sent to the same place, to the Treasurer, Mrs. N. P. Hosack.

SPORTING NOTES.

A billiard match has been arranged for the diamond cue, emblematic of the four-ball championship of America, and $1,000, between A. P. Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion. The contest will be 1,000 points up, and will be played on a 5½ by 11 Collender table. Five hundred dollars have been deposited with H. W. Collender, and the match will take place in this City next month. When A. P. Rudolphe first issued the challenge and posted $250 with Mr. Collender, Cyrille Dion, who is the holder of the diamond cue, refused to play for it. He claimed that he had held it for two years against all comers and that it was his property. He was politely informed that he must play for the emblem or forfeit it and the four-ball championship, and was given until yesterday to decide. At first he determined to remain steadfast and neither give up or play for the cue. But by the advice of his friends he covered Rudolphe's money within the time specified, and arranged the match. Mr. Collender will furnish both Rudolphe and Dion a 5½ by 11 table to practice on. It will be a revival of four-ball billiards, which was always the American standard game until Garnier introduced the three-ball French game.

An international hand-ball match is to be arranged for $5,000 and the championship of the world, between Phillip and James Casey, of Brooklyn, and Thomas Kickham and Thomas Walters, of Dublin.

Joe Coburn has deposited $250 and challenged Prof. T. Bauer to a wrestling match for $500 a side. The friends of Mons. Bauer claim that he will accept the challenge.

A LONG WAY TO MARKET.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* says: "An economical and close-calculating housewife in this city, who believed the prices for meats at the Lawrence markets were excessive, recently made an experiment which has resulted in a permanent arrangement for obtaining the butcher's supplies for the family from Albany, N. Y. She pays the cost of a new market-basket in Albany for every lot forwarded, and seventy-five cents' expressage, and then, buying entirely at retail prices in Albany, makes a saving, she estimates, on every basket she receives, of ninety cents to a dollar. She forwards her orders by mail, so many pounds of roast, beefsteak, mutton-chops, veal, &c., and is saving money, she contends, by going the length of the State away from home to select a butcher."

DANIEL M'FARLAND.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Sunday says: "Last night Daniel McFarland was found by a Police officer wandering in the streets of this city in a state of intoxication. When taken to the Chestnut Street Police Station he became partly sober and raved incoherently for a long time about the great trouble which seemed always on his mind—the assassination. It seems he has been stopping at the Southern Hotel, but an inspection of his pockets failed to disclose any valuables of any consequence and no money whatever."

A DOUBLE ACCIDENT.

A painful accident befell Cora B. Hogle, a school-girl, in Lawrence, Mass., on Saturday afternoon. While skating she fell upon the ice with considerable force, and a long lead pencil in her pocket entered the fleshy part of her right leg to a depth of three inches and broke off. She was taken to her home and medical care given by Dr. Lougee. No serious results are anticipated. A young man who carried Miss Hogle from the pond was Mr. Lindsey Roberts. After assisting the young lady to alight from the carriage he drove off, but had got but a short distance when the horse took fright and ran away, throwing Mr. Roberts out and breaking his collar bone.

WEIGHT OF TESTIMONY.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* publishes this statement: "A referee's court was held in this city the other day, one of the conditions of the judgment being that, in case of disagreement, the decision of the majority should be final. As there were but two members on the board, the question of majority had to be tested by the scales. Harvey Chisam, Esq., and Hon. J. W. Patterson were the referees. Mr. Chisam had the advantage, as he was the heaviest."

THE REVIVALISTS' LABORS.

MR. MOODY'S HOLIDAY SERMONS.

AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR PRAYER RECEIVED—MR. MOODY PREACHES ON DISOBEDIENCE AND THE LESSON OF CHRIST'S SUFFERINGS ON EARTH.

Nearly every seat in the large hall was occupied yesterday long before Messrs. Moody and Sankey appeared upon the platform. While waiting, the congregation sang several hymns. When Mr. Moody arrived the service was formally opened by the singing of the hymn:

"Sun of my soul, Thou Saviour dear,
It is not night if Thou be near."

At the conclusion of the singing, Mr. Hepworth read the requests for prayer. These were much more numerous and interesting than usual. One was received asking for the prayers of the congregation for the condemned man Rubenstein, that the Lord Jesus might reveal himself to his poor, sinful, broken heart. There were also read requests from four different parts of the country for blessings upon four different congregations; forty-four from distressed mothers for the conversion of their children; twenty-four from wives for the relief of very near and dear friends; one from a grand-daughter asking for the prayers of the congregation upon her grandfather, an old man eighty-eight years of age, but who, though in the shadow of the grave, had yet no faith in Jesus; one for the blessing of the congregation upon Columbia College; another for an aged infidel; one from a son asking for the prayers of the congregation for the immediate conversion of his father, who, though eighty years old, had no faith in God. After prayer, Mr. Moody read from the second chapter of the first epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, in which the Apostle promises that, notwithstanding God's wrath, all shall be saved who continue in faith. As he finished reading he said: "I am going to ask Dr. Tyng to pray for our country." In response to the invitation, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., delivered an eloquent prayer beseeching God to bless this land, where the rich and the poor and the outcasts from other lands were free to worship in the sanctuary of the Lord. The congregation then sang with much spirit the familiar hymn,

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown him Lord of all."

As it concluded, Mr. Moody rose and said: Our subject for to-day is "Disobedience." I think that, by looking back on our past lives, we shall find that whatever have been our troubles and trials, whatever of misery and suffering there has been in our daily existence, we can trace it all to the one source, disobedience of God's laws. Why, you know that sin was born into the world through disobedience. It was the rock in Eden over which Adam stumbled and fell; and it has come down to us the same dangerous rock. I wish to call your attention for a moment to the following, found in First Samuel: "And Samuel said, Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold! to obey is better than sacrifice, and to harken than the fat of rams."—Chapter xv., 22. To obey is better than sacrifice. If there had never been any disobedience in the world, of course there would be no need of sacrifice. Now, some people think that God loves sacrifices better than He loves obedience. No, my friends, if we ever want to come into His kingdom we must obey God's commandments. Sacrifices alone will not atone for sin. Look what Saul lost when he disobeyed! The friendship of Samuel and of David, and at last his very life. Turn to the New Testament and read of the other Saul; the Saul who kept God's commandment; the Saul who, though poor as the world goes, was faithful unto death. He won a crown, he won glory, he won everything. Look, for a moment, at the tenth chapter of Deuteronomy, the twenty-second verse: "Thy fathers went down into Egypt with three score and ten persons; and now the Lord thy God hath made thee as the stars of heaven for multitude." Now, a great many say they don't believe the Bible. I hear a great many scoffers in this meeting say that. Well, you can get out of your Bible the proofs of punishment for disobedience. Go to other history. You can find there how disobedient nations have always been punished. Now, there comes a crisis in all our lives, when we must either disobey our parents and friends or disobey God. Some say, if our friends or parents are not Christians, must we obey their commands? Now, the Word of God guards that very point. It says we are to obey our parents in the law. Obey them in the law only. But we are rather to obey the laws of God than the laws of man. If the laws of a family are in conflict with the laws of God we are to break the former and keep the latter. Now, Christ is the only man that ever obeyed God's will in the letter of the law. It was to Him that the Lord, breaking the silence of ages, said, "This is My well-beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased." Now, a great many complain of the severity of God's law. Look down on earth here. Look on the army. If a sentinel, through fatigue it may be, falls asleep at his post, he is court-martialed and shot. Another has disobeyed his officers. He, too, is court-martialed and shot. Oh no! God's laws are not so hard. You will find, if you read His Word, that everything he created obeyed Him but man—the heart of man. Creation obeyed Him. He said "Let there be light, and there was light." He commanded the fishes to leap into the sea—they did it. Why, even the dead rose at His command. So we want to learn this lesson of obedience. You will find that sinners are willing to do anything but keep God's commandments. Why, if salvation could be bought in a market the whole City would go down in Wall street and pay fabulous sums for it. But yet they can't accept it as a gift. Somehow they don't want to obey and obtain it free. Obedience is merely believing on the Lord Jesus Christ. If men would do that they would always be happy. All their sorrows, misery, and suffering would be banished. God would smile on them, and this earthly home would be another Paradise. Oh, my hearers! "to obey is better than sacrifice, and to harken than the fat of rams." Let us, then, make our homes happy to-day. Let us make God and the whole world happy by obedience.

At the conclusion of the sermon Mr. Sankey sang the solo "The Lord will provide," the congregation joining in the chorus. After a fervent prayer by Rev. Dr. Lloyd the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, and the audience dispersed, some going directly away, while others passed either to the inquiry-rooms or the women's meeting. Hereafter, in order to enable the employes to clean the Hippodrome building, the Saturday noon meetings formerly held there will take place at Association Hall.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

The three meetings held last evening were, as usual, crowded to overflowing. Mr. Moody did not appear as promptly as is his custom, and caused a long delay, the monotony of which was partly relieved by singing. The text of the sermon was the same as that of the previous evening—"For the Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." I am not going to ask you to-night, said the preacher, whether you belong to any church, whether you read your Bible or pray regularly; but I am going to ask you, "Are you saved?" The idea some men have that they can be saved at some future time is a very dangerous one. They may be swept into eternity this moment. Where is then the future salvation? No! what we want is present salvation. Now, some say it is presumption for a man to say that he is lost. It is not presumption if God has said so. Why, it is the privilege of every child of God to learn that he is lost, and that God alone is his salvation. Let us not deceive ourselves. Let us not persuade ourselves that we are saved when we are in reality lost—when there is no hope for us. I may be speaking to some now who think they are too far gone in sin to be saved. Oh, let me say to them that Christ died to save the ungodly. God never told Adam when he put him in Eden that He loved him. It was not until after he fell that he found out the extent of God's love for him. I often think that if it hadn't been for that original fall we would scarcely have known the fullness of God's love for us. There is never a sermon preached in the whole world but that God is seeking sinners' souls through its means. Do not say, then, that He has never sought for your soul. Do not go on through life with that terrible delusion. From the death of the Redeemer until the present hour God has been seeking for your soul. Oh, if we could only make men believe that they are lost, what a glorious thing it would be to preach to them the Gospel of salvation. My friends, Satan is going up and down the world to-day trying to make men believe that there is no such thing as being lost. Oh, what does the death on the cross mean? Oh, what does Christ's mission on earth mean if not that there is a terrible hell waiting for impenitent sinners, unless they turn from their ways? Oh, think of a soul dying without hope of immortality. Which of us would not sacrifice property, health, everything, rather than lose our hope of Heaven hereafter?

Mr. Moody concluded his sermon by exhorting his hearers to pray that all sinners might be brought to Christ and be saved. The services then concluded with prayer and singing.

ARREST OF EX-BANK OFFICERS.

On Monday Police Justice Duffy issued warrants for the arrest of Mr. William A. Darling, ex-Appraiser of the Port, and Spencer H. Green, formerly President and Secretary of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, on a charge of perjury. Yesterday morning Messrs. Darling and Green appeared at the Tombs Police Court, accompanied by their counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Mr. Abram Wakeman. The facts on which the complaint was based, as abstracted from the evidence taken before Justice Duffy in the Yorkville Police Court, are, that on March 14, 1871, Messrs. Darling and Green swore to a statement of the financial condition of the bank, which set forth the excess of assets over liabilities as $103,000, when, in fact, there was a deficiency of $329,174 21, and the surplus of interest accounts and profits during the year as $33,000, when, in fact, there was a deficiency of $45,589 85. It is also alleged that under the date of Dec. 31, 1870, there was a false entry of $106,546 24 made in the cash-book of the bank, for the purpose of covering up the deficiency, and that the sworn statement of Messrs. Darling and Green which was forwarded to the State Superintendent of Banks embraced such fraudulent entry. Judge Dittenhoefer raised the legal point that the warrant on which the prisoners were arrested specified no legal offense, merely charging them with having made a false and fraudulent statement, and not with having taken any false oath. Justice Duffy announced that, in consideration of the absence of Mr. McDonald, the professional accountant who examined the books of the bank, and the legal question raised by the counsel, he would adjourn the examination until Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the meantime holding the prisoners to bail in $5,000 each. Mr. William H. Lee, furniture manufacturer, of No. 5 West Thirty-ninth street, and Mr. John K. Lyon, coal merchant, of No. 244 East Sixtieth street, became sureties for Messrs. Darling and Green respectively.

ARREST OF RICHARD B. IRWIN.

A COMPLAINT OF EMBEZZLEMENT ENTERED AGAINST HIM BY RUFUS HATCH—BAIL GIVEN BY THE PRISONER.

Richard B. Irwin, of Pacific Mail notoriety, was arrested yesterday by Detective George Elder, of the Central Office, on a charge of embezzlement, and was held to bail to await examination. The arrest of Mr. Irwin was made by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice Bixby on complaint of Mr. Rufus Hatch, a Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. On Monday Mr. Hatch appeared before Justice Bixby, then on the bench at the Tombs Police Court, and entered a formal complaint of embezzlement against Irwin. The affidavit of Mr. Hatch charges that Irwin, being a clerk, agent, and servant in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, did, on or about May 1, 1872, feloniously embezzle $750,000, and various other large sums of money, the property of the said company, his employers.

On the complaint of Mr. Hatch, Justice Bixby issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Irwin. This warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Elder for execution. The detective learned yesterday that Irwin had arrived in this City on Monday evening, and was stopping at the Windsor Hotel. Thither Elder went at noon yesterday, and met Mr. Irwin at Fortieth street and Fifth avenue, and took him into custody. Mr. Irwin did not appear at all disturbed at being arrested, and merely asked permission to send for his counsel, Judge Fullerton. Permission was granted, and Elder accompanied his prisoner to the Windsor Hotel. A messenger was dispatched for the counsel. Elder then telegraphed from the hotel to the Sixth Precinct to ascertain if the Tombs Police Court was open, and if Justice Bixby was there. A reply was received that on account of the celebration of Washington's Birthday, the court was closed. By the time the reply was received Mr. Fullerton had arrived, and after consulting with his client and Detective Elder it was determined to go to the residence of Justice Bixby, in Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue, so as to enter bail for the future appearance of the accused for examination, and thereby avoid the discomfort of being locked up all night. Accordingly, Detective Elder with his prisoner and Judge Fullerton proceeded to Justice Bixby's residence, and found the magistrate at home. Court was opened in the parlor, and the prisoner was formally arraigned. No examination was held, and the magistrate decided to accept bail in $50,000 for the appearance of the accused for examination. R. G. Dun gave the required security, and Mr. Irwin was released from custody. The examination in the case was set down for Thursday afternoon, at the Tombs Police Court.

Mr. Irwin said last night that he had just come from California, and had arrived in this City on Saturday morning last. He had come on the invitation of the officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, with the object of assisting them in an investigation to be made for the purpose of aiding in the recovery of certain money which was alleged to have been fraudulently taken from the company's treasury by certain of the Directors. Mr. Hatch had learned in some way that he was on his way hither from California, and had threatened, if he came, to have him arrested for the purpose of punishing him for having destroyed the scheme for a subsidy, and having made him (Hatch) lose money, as well as his position as Managing Director of the company. Finding that his threats were unavailing, he had procured a warrant for his arrest from Justice Bixby on a charge of having embezzled $750,000 from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in May, 1872. This $750,000, Mr. Irwin said, was the money which the Congressional Investigating Committee last Winter showed was given to him by the company for the purpose of procuring a subsidy, and which was so expended.

Baldwin's Monthly for March will appear on Friday. Sixty thousand copies will be printed, and 40,000 will be mailed to special names. Among the authors who appear in this issue are Madge Elliot, Mme. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, John G. Saxe, Mary E. Bradley, Col. T. B. Thorpe, Amelia E. Barr, Mrs. M. F. Butler, and Charles F. Richardson. Besides these original articles, there are two pages of editorial, and many selections from authors whose names are known and honored both in Europe and America. Both as clothier and editor, Baldwin has no successful rival.—*Exchange.*

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLETS are so compounded from concentrated principles, extracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, *scarcely larger than a mustard seed,* as much cathartic power as is contained in any larger pills for sale in drug stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their operation is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any constitutional disturbance. Unlike other cathartics, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable,* no particular care is required while using them.

$500 *reward* is offered by the proprietor to any one who will detect in these *Pellets* any calomel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug.

They are sold by druggists.

WHERE DOES IT ALL COME FROM?

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them and apply DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY with DR. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.—*Advertisement.*

BRONCHITIS.—The usual symptoms of this disease are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, a spitting of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin lining the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflammation, fever, and difficulty of breathing; produces a free and easy expectoration, and effects a speedy cure.—*Advertisement.*

Blemishes of the Skin

Are removed from the complexion by the use of LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH," leaving the skin soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful. Sold at all druggists'.—*Advertisement.*

That Toothache.

Well, you can get rid of it without a particle of pain at Dr. COLTON'S in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE LATEST TELEGRAPHIC AND GENERAL NEWS.
FULL REPORTS OF THE BABCOCK TRIAL; THE DOINGS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.
FOREIGN LETTERS.
HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.
EDITORIALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.
AGRICULTURAL MATTER; THE HOT-BED; WHAT TO RAISE IN THE GARDEN.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS; THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has now a circulation FIFTY PER CENT. GREATER than its circulation one year ago. Through constant efforts to improve it and increase its value to the reader, it has grown to be pre-eminently the paper for the FARMER and the FAMILY. Its great circulation among people of CULTIVATION and PURCHASING POWER gives it a high and peculiar value for the ADVERTISER.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at the TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Angell's Turkish, Roman, and Electric BATHS, No. 61 Lexington av. Day and night. Ladies day and evening. Pleasant rooms, excellent table, popular prices. See circulars.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will Relieve and often cure the consumptive. 50 cents and $1.

MARRIED.

LASAR—HUESTIS.—At the Reformed Church, in Cold Spring on the Hudson, on the 22d February, 1876, by Rev. J. C. Vandeventer, Mr. S. LASAR, of Brooklyn, to Miss LIZZIE HUESTIS, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—At Morrisania, on Saturday, Feb. 19, JAMES MANSFIELD, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Also, on the 20th, JESSIE PATERSON, aged 2 years and 7 months, the son and daughter of Mathias B. and Jessie Arnold.

Funeral services from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st. and 6th av., Wednesday morning, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CASE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, at No. 7 Lafayette place, PHEBE A., wife of James M. Case and daughter of J. Booth Fairchild, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral services will take place from Trinity Episcopal Church, Newtown, Conn., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, Monday, Feb. 21, JAMES CAMPBELL, aged 50 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Church, Yonkers.

COOK.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, Feb. 22, ANNE ANNE COOK, daughter of the late Joseph Strong, Esq., lawyer, and widow of the late William A. Cook, merchant, both of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, William A. Cook, No. 118 St. James place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.

CORDUKES.—On the 21st of February, at Jacksonville, Fla., of consumption, JONATHAN, eldest son of Isaac Cordukes, age 22 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Belfast and Liverpool papers please copy.

CORLIES.—Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at the house of her brother-in-law, Edwin Maynard, Chicago, MARIA W. CORLIES, widow of the late Alfred W. Corlies, of New-York City.

The remains will be brought to New-York for interment.

DOSCHER.—On Monday, Feb. 21, JOHN E. DOSCHER, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 West 11th st., on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FANTON.—At Westport, Conn., Feb. 20, F. D. FANTON, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral at Westport, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

GRAHAM.—On Monday evening, Feb. 21, of diphtheria, LOIS TOLMAN, youngest daughter of Samuel H. and Lucy F. Graham, aged 2 years 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 410 West 20th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HAMILTON.—At Milwaukee, Feb. 22, of pneumonia, JULIA APTHORP, only daughter of Charles A. and Julia F. Hamilton, aged 15 years and 8 months.

Funeral at Milwaukee Thursday, Feb. 24.

HASKELL.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, of diphtheria, DAVID LEAVITT, Jr., youngest child of David L. and Rebecca B. Haskell, aged 11 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 529 Henry st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HILLYER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 21st inst., HATTIE AUGUSTA, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Hillyer, in the 14th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, at the Middle Reformed Church, in Harrison st., near Court.

HULBERT.—Saturday, Feb. 19, in Brooklyn, GEORGE FRANCIS, infant son of William A. and Helen Hulbert, aged 2 months 19 days.

LESTER.—On Sunday, Feb. 20, suddenly, of diphtheria, MARY A. LESTER, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. George Carpenter, No. 10 East 24th st.

The remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

McKNIGHT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1876, after a short illness, JANE McKNIGHT, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 850 3d av., on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 11 A. M.

OGDEN.—Suddenly, on the 22d inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH OGDEN, aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 108 East 11th st., Thursday, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M.

ROBERTS.—At Fort George, Fla., on Feb. 21, NETTIE ROBERTS, only daughter of Dwight and Emma M. Roberts.

The remains will be brought to New-York for interment, and notice of funeral given hereafter.

ROGERS.—On Monday, Feb. 21, WILLIAM BAYARD ROGERS, son of the late Benjamin Woolsey Rogers, aged 67 years.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Church on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

SPAULDING.—Suddenly, on the 20th inst., Hon. ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 99 West 61st st., on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10:30 A. M.

At a special meeting of the General Committee of the New-York Democracy of the Nineteenth Assembly District, held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, 1876, at Prior's Hall, Manhattanville, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, On the decease of our friend, member, and worthy President, Hon. ALEXANDER SPAULDING, we have met with an irreparable loss, both as a citizen and a companion. We will most deeply regret his absence from our meetings, and his association with us.

Resolved, That we express to his family our warmest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That on Wednesday next, at 10:30 A. M., the members of this committee attend the funeral of our deceased member, at his late residence, No. 99 West 61st st.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published.

GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SUTHERLAND.—At her residence, No. 336 Lexington av., on her birthday, 22d of February, JANE McCLELLAN, wife of Judge Josiah Sutherland.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANDFORD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, of typhoid fever, EMMA SANDFORD, aged 35 years, daughter of Mrs. Phebe Sandford, of Orange, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, Mr. E. Chamberlin, No. 466 West 23d st., New-York, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Remains to be taken to Rosedale Cemetery, Orange.

SHERMAN.—At New-Baltimore, Greene County, Capt. JOSEPH SHERMAN, aged 90 years and 27 days.

SHIPMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, DEBORAH JANE, infant daughter of James D. and Jessie R. Shipman, aged 1 month and 21 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SWANEY.—At Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, of pneumonia, ARTHUR HASWELL, youngest son of Dexter M. and Fannie E. Swaney, aged 13 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, No. 49 Herkimer st.

VIKTOR.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 21, WILLIAM ARTHUR, son of Charles H. and Emily M. Victor, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The funeral services will be private.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, HENRIETTA, wife of William G. Wilson, of this City, and daughter of the late Richard C. Crocheron, aged 27 years.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, corner 4th av. and 21st st., on the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART SALE-PEREMPTORY.
MR. TOMES' COLLECTION OF OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, BY GREAT MODERN MASTERS OF THE SPANISH SCHOOL,
and now on exhibition at the ART ROOMS, No. 817 BROADWAY.

Pradilla, (favorite pupil of Fortuny,) Galofre, Agrasot, Mejia, Frances, Plasencia, Garcia, Zuloaga, Tusquet, Olavide, Sala, Madrazo, Serret, Casaletto, &c., &c.

ALSO, AMERICAN.
Shattuck, Casilear, Kensett, Eaton, Gay, Ede, Magrath, Ream, Chapin, Van Elten, &c., &c.

The whole to be sold PEREMPTORILY by auction to the highest bidder on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 23d and 24th.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 12 M., for Europe per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11 A. M. for Europe per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe per steamer Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4 A. M. for Scotland direct, (must be specially addressed per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow,) and at 11:30 A. M. for Great Britain, Ireland and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe per steamer Salier, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, &c., leave San Francisco March 1.

Direct mail for Brazil leaves New-York March 8.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "I have found DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the throat and larynx, especially in consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London: Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Sold by all druggists, $1. Depot, 113 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480. Trial package free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX) will hold a series of religious meetings in their meeting-house, on 20th st., west of 3d av., beginning on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., and continuing afternoons at 4 and evenings at 7:30 until further notice. Robert W. Douglass, Elizabeth L. Comstock, Thomas Kimber, Luke Woodard, and other ministers are expected. The public are cordially invited.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,639 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,374 head or 422 cars, of which 252 were through consignments, balance being on sale here, against 313 cars for the same time last week and 304 cars for the same week last year. The market for the week was only moderately active; but few sales made for Eastern trade; quality of offerings generally medium to fair; proportion of common stock much less; prices ¾c.@¼c. off last week's quotations, with a downward tendency; 1,500 head disposed of for the week thus far; sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,113, 1,197, 1,341, and 1,425 lb., at $4 75@$5 12½@$5 20@$5 75; Kansas Steers, averaging 1,233 lb., at $5 25; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,099, 1,284, and 1,344 lb., at $4 50@$5 12½@$5 25; Ohio Steers ranging from 1,041 to 1,154 lb., at $4 50@$4 85; Stockers at $4@$4 30; Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,600 head, against 8,200 head for the same time last week and 11,000 head for the same week last year; market fairly active; quality of offerings mainly medium; prices at 20c.@25c. off closing rates and at strong opening quotations of last week; 8,500 head disposed of for the week thus far; 3,000 head for the Brighton butcher market; majority of the balance of transactions for Eastern trade; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 78 lb., at $4 25; 83 lb. at $5 40; 91 lb. at $5 40; 108 lb. at $6 40; 103 lb. at $6; Michigan Sheep, averaging 94 lb., at $6; 101 lb. at $6 40; 92 lb. at $5 87½; 102 lb. at $6 25@$6 50; Indiana Sheep, ranging from 80 lb. to 86 lb., at $5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,200 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week, and 6,600 head for the same week last year; market for the week moderately active; quality of the offerings, fair to good; only few loads remaining on sale. Quoted: Yorkers, $8 40@$8 50 for fair to best offerings; heavy Hogs, $8 50@$8 75 for good prime.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 917 head. The supply of northern country Cattle the past week or two has dwindled down to its usual capacity, and butchers are now dependent upon the West for their requirements. A few Northern Cattle were sold at various prices, according to quality; sales of choice at $9@$9 25; extra at $8@$8 75; first quality, $7@$7 55; second quality, $6@$6 50, and third quality at $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,876 head. Sheep—The prices stipulated this week on Sheep are where they have remained for a number of weeks past, and the market is fully as firm, as the Western supply was several double-deck cars less than last week; the call for Northern flocks was a shade quicker; sales, in lots, at $2@$3 each; extra at $3 50@$6 50 each, or 4½c.@7½c. ₽ lb.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Cattle—Estimated receipts, 5,000 head; market very dull and about 25c. lower on medium shipping grades; others steady; range of sales, $3@$6, principally $4@$4 50. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; market dull and 5c.@10c. lower; sales of packing at $7 80@$8 50; shipping at $8 25@$8 50, and Philadelphias at $8 75. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market active; sales of common to choice at $4 30@$6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16 for money, and 94½ for the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105; 1867s, 109; new 5s, 106. Erie Railway shares, 15⅛; New-York Central, 104.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 15½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £40,000.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105¼; 10-40s, 105¾. The rate for money at the stock Exchange on Government securities is 3¾ ₽ cent.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 105½; 10-40s, 105¾.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22.—United States Bonds, new fives, 101¾.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Exchange on London, 25f. 19½c. for sight. Rentes, 66f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 20,500 bales, of which 8,700 bales were American. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper and weak; sales of Middling Uplands, regular contract, shipped January (per sail,) at 6⅛d.; do. Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 1-16d.; do. do. April and May delivery, at 6 3-16d.; do. do. May and June delivery, at 6¼d.; do. do. June and July delivery, at 6 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 21,000 quarters were American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Low Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 1-32d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Corn, 28s. 9d.@27s. 3d. ₽ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 9s. 11d.@10s. 2d. ₽ cental for average California White; 10s. 3d.@10s. 10d. for Club do., and 7s. 10d.@9s. 10d. for Red Western Spring.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,300 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—The American sales of Cotton to-day were 5,300 bales, not 4,300, as at first reported.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Provisions—Bacon, 52s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive firmer and 1-32d. dearer than to-day's lowest prices. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅛d.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 22—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9⅝d.@9¾d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-cake, £11 15s. ₽ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s.@24s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum at 9⅝d. per gallon.

ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—Petroleum, 29f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Exchange weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 10@9½ discount; short sight do., 9@8 discount; 60 days, gold, 2@2½ premium; on London, 14@15 premium. Sugar quiet and weak; No. 12, Dutch Standard, 13⅛@13¾ reals ₽ arroba.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 21.—Coffee—Good Firsts, 5,600@5,750 reis ₽ 10 kilogrammes. Exchange on London, 23¾. At Santos Coffee is unchanged.

PREJUDICED AGAINST CHINAMEN.

California papers report that James Lick has sent a dispatch to the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County to the effect that if a Chinaman was employed in the construction of the Mount Hamilton Road they would not receive a dollar from him. The road in question is being built by the County of Santa Clara to the site of the Lick Observatory, on the summit of Mount Hamilton, in accordance with the terms of the contract between Mr. Lick and the Trustees of his bequest to the Observatory.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

For to-day at the Exchange the following public sales are announced, in charge of the auctioneers respectively named:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 40 by 75 by 20 by 25 by 20 by 50, on Duane street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway. Also, similar sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.10 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Forty-third street. Also, Supreme Court partition sale, same Referee, of two three-story frame, one two-story and basement brick, two two-story frame, and one one-story brick buildings, with plot 49.11 by 75.3, Nos. 25 and 27 Stanton street, south-east corner of Chrystie street. Also, two two-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 16.6 by 75, Nos. 29 and 31 Stanton street, adjoining above, and one three-story brick house, with lot 17.9 by 75.3, No. 33 Stanton street, adjoining above, and one three-story brick house, with lot 24.5 by 100, Nos. 33½ and 35 Stanton street, adjoining above. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 481½ feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, W. H. De Camp, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 102.2 by 40 by 20 by 20 by 82.2, on Lexington avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-ninth street.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court partition sale, George Gallagher, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, with lot 26 by 83.6 by 25 by 90.6, on Third avenue, east side, 51.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 75, on Fourth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second street; also, one lot, 20 by 70, on Fourth avenue, west side, 40 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, and one lot, 19.11 by 75, on Fourth avenue, west side, 80 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-third street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By H. B. Herts & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. Edgerton, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21 by 79.9, on East Thirteenth street, south side, 264 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 108.4 by 286 by 105 by 314.7, on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending through to Ridge avenue, 186.6 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Executor's sale, to close estate of John Raynor, deceased, of the two-story, attic, and basement frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 319 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, north side, 250 feet east of Second avenue, and a building and stable, with lot 25.7 by 108.3, on Third avenue, south-west corner One Hundred and Twentieth street. Also, auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 320 West Fifty-first street, south side, 260 feet west of Eighth avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE, ONE or both of the fine houses Nos. 582 and 584 7th av., at junction of Broadway and 7th av. and opposite the splendid new Rossmore Hotel; finely situated for great increase in value, for business purposes; easy terms. OWNER, No. 723 6th av., 41st and 42d sts.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LEASE FOR twenty-one years of the lot known as No. 61 7th av., north-west corner of 14th st., 25 feet on 7th av. by 100 feet on 14th st.; most eligibly located for a large store, private residence, or French flats. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$30,000 ONLY FOR A PERFECT GEM of a medium-size four-story basement house, near 5th av., 18th st.; easy terms. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ONLY $25,000 FOR A SPLENDID FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x60x100, on Great Jones st., near the Bowery; easy terms; possession. Offices No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, NEAR 5th av., above Madison square; size, 25x65; large and desirable for boarding, club, or business purposes; price, $36,000; terms easy. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS AND AT BARGAINS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 784 5th av., near 62d st.

Four-story brown-stone house, No. 929 Madison av., 20x60x80, near 73d st.

Five lots, 94 feet on north side of 55th st., between Madison and 4th avs.; three 18 feet and two 20 feet lots; suitable for immediate improvement.

One lot on 5th av., south-east corner of 66th st., 25x100, opposite Central Park.

Two lots on 64th st., south side, between 5th and Madison avs., 25x100 each.

Four lots, two on 84th and two on 85th sts., between Central Park and 9th av.

Also, many other choice pieces in desirable locations.

Apply at office of the estate, of WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

No. 59 5th av.	No. 649 Madison av.
No. 299 5th av.	No. 16 West 40th st.
No. 583 5th av.	No. 9 East 41st st.
No. 614 5th av.	No. 36 West 47th st.
No. 622 5th av.	No. 17 East 48th st.
No. 628 5th av.	No. 29 West 49th st.
No. 800 5th av.	No. 20 West 52d st.
No. 238 Madison av.	No. 1 East 53d st.
No. 250 Madison av.	No. 11 West 53d st.
No. 254 Madison av.	No. 9 West 56th st.
No. 533 Madison av.	No. 16 East 57th st.

For prices and permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS specially called to new houses built by CORNELIUS O'REILLY; finished with great care in all their details.

NO. 254 MADISON AV.

NOS. 16, 22, AND 24 WEST 40TH ST.

They are offered to cash purchasers. Prices to suit the times. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 68 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS—To lease for a term of years, this magnificent plot of Broadway property, on the north-east corner of 38th st., 100 feet front by 140 feet deep. The prominent position of this property warrants immediately, permanent, and substantial improvements. For terms, inquire of JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a medium-size high-stoop stone-front house in West 53d st.; beautifully and tastefully furnished, and in complete order, with every modern improvement; can be had for $27,500, with all the furniture as it stands; $10,000 is all the cash that will be required; balance on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT—A BROADWAY store; first class; two fronts; most eligibly situated for increase in value; will be sold $50,000 below cost; one-third or one-half or all cash; positive price, $250,000. Possession at any time; $25,000 a year rent for three years is offered for it as it stands if accepted immediately. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NEW LISTS.

Houses for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, at special reductions. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A COTTAGE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—FOR sale or exchange; a bargain. Inquire of JOHN MURRAY, No. 55 West 16th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., ON EAST Grand st., between Jefferson and Madison avs., three minutes' walk from station of the Pennsylvania and Central Railroads, five houses, thoroughly well built, with all modern conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, nine rooms, with gas fixtures complete; cellar cemented; now being finished; will be ready to occupy before 1st April; lots 30 feet wide; houses 21x45 feet; for sale low, on favorable terms; only a moderate amount of cash required; balance on mortgage. Apply to JOHN JEWETT & SONS, No. 182 Front st., New-York, or CRANE & GLASBY, Elizabeth N. J.

VALUABLE SILVER MINING PROPERTY.—Ore massive Galena, highly charged with silver; shaft has been sunk twenty feet on the western contract, showing splendid ore in vein form. Col. Morgan says: "It is undoubtedly a fissure vein." Responsible parties wanted to develop the same, to whom liberal terms will be made, as the owner has not the means to work it; five and a half hours' ride from Boston, and very easy of access. No humbug, and none but responsible parties need address, MINER, Post Office Box No. 1,845, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, with extra good improvements; six to twenty acres of land with each, and an abundance of fruit; also two first-class farms of 100 acres each, from one to four miles from Ithaca, N. Y.; our fine graded public schools, with Cornell University, afford rare educational advantages. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE AT DANbury, Conn., a fine house in a commanding and healthy location, supplied with water and gas; a first-class barn, three acres ground, with choicest fruit trees, vines, &c., all in the highest state of cultivation; fifteen minutes from depot. CHAS. H. MERRITT, Danbury, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Hyde Park, on the Hudson; 130 acres, greater part under cultivation, consisting of gardens, mansion, cottage, and graperies, and other out-houses, together with a Gothic stone cottage on the river; will be sold at a bargain, and on favorable terms. Apply at office No. 139 East 12th st.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie. Eighty acres; immense quantities of fruit; brick mansion, cottage, numerous outbuildings, large river front, docks, ice-house, unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ROCKMOUNT ESTATE, STAMFORD, CONN.—About eight acres; sixteen rooms, hard wood finish, gas, water, &c.; price, $16,000. Owner, P. G. HUBERT, No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Wilson H. Blackwell, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23,) at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, EXECUTOR'S sale of valuable

3D AV. BUSINESS CORNER,

By order of SAMUEL RAYNOR, Esq., Executor, No. 2,198 3d av., south-west corner of 120th st., now occupied as J. Stiner & Co.'s tea store.

ALSO,

No. 319 East 117th st., desirable two-story basement and attic FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE.

Also, at the same time and place, No. 320 West 51st st., (No. 10 Mansfield place,) THREE-STORY BRICK PRIVATE RESIDENCE, within one block of the depot of the

ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Maps, permits, and further particulars of auctioneers, BLACKWELL, RIKER & WILKINS, No. 4 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, No. 714 BROADWAY, and south-east corner 9th av. and 44th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FEB. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY—The three-story marble-front house and lot No. 714 Broadway, east side, between 4th st. and Astor place, and opposite Washington place, lot 25 by 137 feet 6 inches.

9TH AV.—The five three-story brick stores (with dwelling) and lots east side 9th av., commencing on south-east corner of 44th st., each 20 by 100 feet (to be sold together.) Maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 127 WEST 32D ST.

To be sold at auction on THURSDAY, FEB. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE. FURNISHED, ON the banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with eight or ten acres, complete in all respects; lawn, fruit trees, garden, and full complement of outbuildings for a first-class residence. House 50 feet square, and contains water, gas furnace, range, &c., and is a Summer or Winter residence. Thirty minutes from 42d st. Rent, $300 per month. There is a dock on the property; fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASANT house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE high-stoop brown-stone dwelling on 23d st. to let low to an acceptable private family. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—LOW PRICES FOR GOOD TENANTS—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwellings on Prospect place; also, on East 41st, 42d, and 43d sts. Call at office corner of 42d st. and Prospect place, or CHAS. H. TODD, No. 70 Beaver st.

TO LET—A LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 21 West 27th st., near Broadway, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by the Army and Navy Club; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE FAMily for one or two years, house No. 21 West 33d st., in the Astor block, in good order and well furnished; also stable close by, in 32d st. Address Box No. 4,601 Post Office.

TO LET—THE TWO VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-story and attic English basement houses, Nos. 215 and 247 West 23d st. Apply to F. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 63 Broadway, or to A. LEAMAN, No. 217 West 23d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, OR WILL RENT, (FURnished,) No. 317 West 51st st. Lowest selling price, $27,500; $20,000 may remain. Lowest renting price, $250 a month; will rent only to first-class party; possession any time; can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—LLEWELLYN PARK — RENT; fully furnished; elegant county seat, fine acreage, extensive views, excellent neighborhood; large residence, containing every modern convenience. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.; Orange, opposite principal station.

TO LET AT A BARGAIN, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A handsome four-story brown-stone house, beautifully furnished, with every modern improvement, in 42d st., between 6th av. and Broadway; rent $2,500. Address Box No. 3,695 Post Office.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—THREE-STORY, high-stoop; 19th st., near 8th av.; rent, $1,200. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AT $625 PER ANNUM—NO. 42 WEST 132D st.; all modern improvements. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE (NO. 9 West 24th st.) to let; one in 36th st., near Broadway; other desirable houses in good locations. B. B. MERRILL, No. 610 6th av.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house, high stoop, 25 by 60, lot 98, No. 356 West 23d st.; twenty-three rooms; modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, from May 1, 1876, the private dwelling, No. 17 East 42d st. For particulars and permits, address J. H. D., Box No. 530 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 170 6TH AV., corner of 12th st. Apply at No. 12 West 39th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE

THE OFFICES

NOW OCCUPIED BY THE

N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.,

No. 52 Broadway,

EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.,

WELL SUITED FOR A

LARGE CORPORATION.

Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes.

Also, other desirable offices in same building.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

KEMP BUILDING,

Corner William and Cedar sts.

To let, offices suitable for bankers, railroad companies, and lawyers. These offices have all the modern improvements, high ceilings, thoroughly ventilated, excellent light, having a southern exposure; elevator, steam heat, &c. For particulars inquire at the office of LANMAN & KEMP, on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—VERY CHEAP, near 30th st.; rent only $3,000; also stores on Broadway, near Grand, Bleecker, corner Waverley place, near 11th st., and 21st st., and on Union square, at figures to suit the times. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LEASE—NO. 706 BROADWAY; STORE AND basement, about 25 by 130; well lighted and well located for the book trade; in good order. Can be rented at a very low figure. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO RENT.

Eighth av., No. 461, corner 33d st., to rent from May 1; a superior location for business. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS OF NO. 72 Beekman st., 25x90, finished throughout, and with gas and water; well lighted. Inquire of BARMER, HAYS & Co., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEgant lofts, No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) size 37x100 about. For terms and particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

VACANT LOTS TO LET—WITH WATER FRONT, between 53d and 54th sts., 1st av. and East River. Apply at Nos. 261 and 263 Water st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—HOUSES OF ALL CLASSES and sizes, and especially of the medium range, as I have numerous applicants waiting for the latter. Send immediately to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

First-class and most reliable Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av., (established 1853,) private families, &c., can find the best class of German, Swedish, and servants of every nationality, waiting for situations. Please call, and you will find just such a servant as you wish to have.

COMPANION.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT to wait upon a lady, or grown children and sew; City references. Address Advertiser, 157 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl who understands her duties in every branch; is obliging and well-tempered, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; four years' best City testimonials from last place; lady can be seen; excellent chamber-maid and waitress; cleans silver, make salads, and understands her duties well; country or City. Call at Bookham's No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do house-work in a small family; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate and take care of children; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT person as first-class chamber-maid and plain sewer, or would assist in the care of grown children; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 217 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman to do chamber-work and waiting; is neat, willing and obliging; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A bright German girl; is a thorough, good chamber-maid and waitress, or general house-worker; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small American family; City reference. Call at No. 336 East 31st st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid; would do fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av., near 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid and to wait on table; is thoroughly competent. Call at No. 124 West 20th st., second floor, between 11 and 4.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do house-work for a small family. Call at or address No. 1,275 3d av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City references. Call or address No. 409 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as first-class waitress; City reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNRDESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 389 Seventh av., ring the fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable colored girl in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 26th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 118 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; understands her business in all its branches; best city references. Address M. T., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a strong, active, competent, industrious girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY WOMan, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; also understands the making of butter, care of milk, &c.; very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK OR WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By an English Protestant young woman; understand meats and pastry, and makes excellent bread and biscuit, and would take a housekeeper's place and see to the cooking; can furnish four years' reference; City or country. Apply at Odell's, 109 West 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, jellies, preserves, &c., and is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c., CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Protestant Scotch girls; one is a capable cook and the other is a thorough waitress and house-maid and useful girl for City or country; together or separate; they are capable and desirable help. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman; good family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; excellent washer and ironer; strong, healthy, and not afraid of work; sober and honest; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A VERY NICE, OBLIGING SWEDISH girl, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; long references; good family cook thoroughout; bread, soups, &c.; will do all in her power to please her employer and retain a home; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; will go to private family, boarding-house, or hotel; is neat and economical in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family, willing to do the coarse washing; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 287 7th av., near 26th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AUSTRIAN woman as first-class cook; has formerly served in that capacity the royal family in Vienna; is a first-class woman in every respect. Call at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; PROTESTANT woman, middle-aged; would assist with washing and ironing; a small family preferred; no objections to City or country; City reference given. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family baking and pastry; best reference for last seven years from last employer; no objection to a short distance in the country. Seen for two days at No. 709 6th av., store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; one who understands her business, and is a first-class baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 West 26th st., room No. 15.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-rate cook and laundress, or would do the washing of a small family; long City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework; no objection to a short distance in the country; best City references. Call at No. 303 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; well recommended; meats, game, fish, fowls, soups; good pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; nice side dishes; willing, sober, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK; wages $20; is exceedingly neat and very economical; keeps her kitchen in order; can furnish City references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have four years' references from last place. Call at No. 333 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good cook, good washer and ironer; or would do fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 42 East 32d st., from 10 until 2.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-RATE cook and assist with washing and ironing; six years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 15th st., first floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION to assist with washing; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 313 East 37th st., first floor.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant woman, competent for all kinds of cooking or house-work; City or country; good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., over the drug-store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN do all kinds of American cooking; has unexceptionable references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 233 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; would do general housework of a small family; country or City. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A FIRST-class private family; best City references. Call or address No. 3 White's place, 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; will assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 3 Milligan place, near 10th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 505 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., second floor, front.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; three years' reference from her last place. Call or address 201 East 37th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly. Address E. Jones, No. 317 East 24th st., second flight, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS AN EXperienced cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook and an excellent baker; is willing and obliging; prefers the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook excellent washer, and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 160 West 33d st., corner of 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as good, plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 340 East 36th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; will do the coarse washing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West-side Relief Association.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; first-class City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av., fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 12th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good references. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By a mother and daughter; the mother to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing; is a good cook and excellent bread, biscuit, cake and pastry maker; daughter as chamber-maid and waitress; is a first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Address C. G., Box No. 124 Times Office.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; FRENCH AND English; boning and larding; side dishes, jellies, pastry, and desserts of various kinds; reference from the highest families in City. Can be seen at No. 245 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds of family dishes; City or country; five years' City reference. Address M. J., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A MARRIED FRENCH couple; wife as first-class cook, man as excellent waiter, together in a private family; best City references. Address M. C., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK IN A private family, where a kitchen maid is kept; wages, $35; City references. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; has three years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 228 West 16th st., front room, second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK OF SOUPS, meats, boning, larding, fancy side dishes, jellies, &c.; has the best of City reference. Address J. S., Box 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of pastries and desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 9 West 21st st., near 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address C. N., No. 131 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; WILL GO out by the day or week; good City reference. Call or address No. 224 West 20th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing to assist with washing; City or country; good City reference. Call at 630 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker wishes a few engagements by the day; has the latest Paris fashions; old dresses made over to look like new. Address M. A. K., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would engage for $8 a week; can use several machines; trims in all styles. Address J. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—WISHES A FEW MORE ENgagements by the day or week; can cut and fit; understands all kinds of sewing and operating. Address Dress-maker, No. 321 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON as dress-maker; wishes a few engagements by the day in private families; would engage by the month; good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; engagements by the day; all the latest fashions for evening dresses; best reference. Address F., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, engaged by some of the best families in the City, desires more customers. Apply to Mrs Beltzung, No. 205 East 45th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK—FOR A SMALL family; a good washer and ironer; aged twenty-two. Call at No. 1,055 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of ability as housekeeper in a first-class family; five years' reference; City or country. Address Cornelia, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL NOT LONG in the country, to do general house-work in a small family; will make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 593 2d av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the rear.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY GIRL to do light work or mind children; is active, obliging, and very cleanly, and for low wages will try to merit a home; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st., rear, first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do the work of a private family or tend children and sew. Call at No. 315 West 20th st., rear house.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman to do general house-work in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 43 King st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant girl for general house-work in a small private family. Address House-work, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do house-work; is a good washer and ironer; City reference. Call for two days at No. 330 West 44th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, (Protestant,) for general house-work in a small private family; is a good cook; excellent washer and ironer; good references. Call at 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, disengaged on March 1, as first-class lady's maid in a first-class family; understands hair-dressing and sewing; good home preferred; best reference. Address D., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress. Address 346 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHOM we know as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell's, 109 West 34th st. Inquire for M. K.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting and puffing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, French fluting, &c.; has one and eight years' reference from last places. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO COMpetent girls, together; one as first-class laundress, the other as an excellent waitress; both have good references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 219 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress; good reference. Call or address No. 351 1st av., between 20th and 21st sts., one pair of stairs, in the back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS THE best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; City or country; good family; best City references. Call for two days, at No. 158 West 28th st., first floor, room No. 5.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family or boarding-house; best of City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who has good City references; is first-class in a laundry in every respect. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can give best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., rear.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN woman; speaks French and English; understands dress-making; will assist in light chamber-work; willing to go in the country or to Europe. Address No. 203 East 37th st., in care of F. D. Valentine.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS SUperior infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth by night or day; has two and three years' City references from her last places; ladies to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG girl; competent nurse for young and growing children; very fond of children; very pleasing and agreeable disposition; best testimonials; honest, willing, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse and to do light house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at Morison's Reliable Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; please take particular notice of this address.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG French girl as nurse or as chamber-maid; no objection to the country; good reference. Address N. M., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A most respectable Protestant young woman as nurse, chamber-maid, or waitress; best City reference. Call from 9 to 12 at the Church of our Saviour, near 39th st., 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent and experienced young woman as first-class nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby; first-class City reference. Call at No. 251 9th av., fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman, who speaks English; is a very good seamstress; most obliging in every respect; has good manners, and is fond of children. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED French person, either to an infant or growing children, and plain sewing; good City reference. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE, &c.—An American Protestant woman would like to travel with a lady or take care of an invalid; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL as nurse or chamber-maid in a private family; can give good City reference from last place. Call at No. 156 West 33d st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILDREN'S nurse; has first-class City references. Apply at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPErienced nurse and seamstress; has City reference. Call at No. 512 3d av., near 34th st., ring the bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT NURSE; very genteel, well educated; understands music; is very willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, EXPERIENCED French nurse; either for an infant or young children, and plain sewing; best City references. Call or address No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY'S NURSE; wishes an engagement by the week or month; terms reasonable; best of references. Address Nurse, Room No. 11, No. 434 East 9th st.

NURSE.—AS FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY NURSE; now disengaged; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS SICK nurse in any kind of sickness; references from first-class physicians and ladies. Call at No. 150 West 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS in a private family; cuts and fits ladies' dresses and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on a lady and assist with chamber-work and be otherwise obliging; good City reference. Call or address No. 573 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts., over the fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making thoroughly and all kinds of family sewing; is an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish her own if required; would go by the day. Call at present employer's, No. 215 East 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT AS SEAMstress and to assist in house-keeping or wait on an invalid lady; would make herself useful where a good home is given; City or country. Apply at No. 510 3d av., corner of 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FAMILY seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; also operates; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 105 West 48th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-aged person, speaking French and German, as good seamstress and attend to grown children, or as linen lady in a hotel or boarding-house. Address P., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS A GENERAL FAMILY SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's suits and cloaks; also, boys' clothes; by the day or month. Address Dress-maker, No. 38 Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS A POSITION to go out by the day in private families; good reference. Address H. A. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Protestant girl as seamstress and chamber-maid; understands her business thoroughly; is good operator; best City reference. Call at 11 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; good reference. Call or address No. 145 East 50th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A GIRL THIRTEEN YEARS of age in a private family to make herself useful. Call at No. 53 West 44th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would take a place in City or country; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; is fully capable and has best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; understands her duties perfectly; neat and obliging; good City reference. Call at or address No. 131 West 32d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 709 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress; would assist with chamber-work, if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 543 7th av., near 39th st., in the baker's.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as waitress and to do light chamber-work; is but short time in country; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would go as parlor-maid in a private family; has good City reference. Address A. C., Box 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS BY the day or week; would take family washing home by the month; can iron shirts elegantly, and do all kinds of fluting. Call at No. 250 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few ladies and gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call or address No. 201 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own residence, or to go out by the day to wash, iron, or house-clean. Call at No. 207 East 38th st., two flights, back room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; good reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 211 7th av.

WASHING, &c.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable woman, at home or to go out by the day. Call at No. 1,037 2d av., top floor, back room, right.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; either ladies' or gentlemen's. Call at No. 149 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES families' washing by the dozen or will go out by the day; has good references. Call all week at No. 210 East 28th st., rear, first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN widow, gentlemen's and families' washing at seventy-five cents per dozen; understands her business thoroughly; best reference. Call at No. 156 East 39th st., second floor.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO TAKE in washing at her own residence; will do families' or gentlemen's washing in the neatest style; the best of reference. Call at No. 256 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WASHING.—LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or would take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS GOOD laundress, to go out by the day washing and ironing, or house-cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d st., rear house, fourth floor.

WASHING.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN, EITHER in the house or by the month; good references. Call at 438 West 42d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN AGED NINETEEN, A GOOD penman and correct at figures, wishes a situation; first-class references as to honesty and business experience; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for one week, Neighbor Jackwood, Box No. 176 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS HAD six years' experience as confidential clerk and cashier in a wholesale house, a position with a responsible firm where honesty and business ability will be appreciated; best of references from present employer. Address ACTIVE BUSINESS, Greenwood, Mass.

MALES.

ASSISTANT GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, Protestant; has had several years' experience under glass and outside; can be highly recommended by present employer; will be disengaged 1st March. Address G. T., Post Office Box No. 82, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

BUTLER OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—BY a young Englishman; proficient and is highly recommended. Address M. H., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER — COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-two years, no children; man is a good coachman and outdoor gardener, willing to be generally useful; wife is a good cook and laundress, also a good seamstress, and can do all parts of house-work; have been five years in last situation; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver and a superior groom; strictly temperate; is active, willing, and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address J. J., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man in a private family; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City references given. Address W. M., No. 4 West 45th st., at stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best City references. Call or address M. S., No. 131 West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman, married; understands his business thoroughly; has highest testimonials and references from last and former employers. Address D. Kings, No. 123 Cedar st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, Scotch; good, careful driver; City or country; can milk, and is a good vegetable gardener; best City references. Address B., Box No. 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; has undoubted City references. Address Coachman, No. 1 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; good City references; no objection to the country. Address J. C., No. 39 West 13th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) AS coachman; he understands the care of horses, is a good driver, and understands gardening. Call or address A. L., No. 309 Broome st.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; IS A first-class man, (single,) with the best of reference. Address F. G., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY, or 57 East 41st., private stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can produce four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; understands his business in every respect; two years' best City reference from last employer, by whom he can be highly recommended; City or country. Can be seen or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his duties, and has three years' City reference. Call on or address James, at present employer's, No. 20 East 69th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, not married, as coachman; can furnish good City references. Apply at No. 16 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; can produce the very best of City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 118 West 33d st.

FARMER AND GAREDNER—DAIRY.—BY an Englishman and wife; not afraid of work; man thoroughly understands breeding and raising stock, &c.; wife good butter maker and poultry raiser; family small; references satisfactory; wages moderate. Apply one week at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

FARMER, &c.—WIFE AND WORKING FAMILY; thoroughly understand how to manage a farm in all its branches; wages a second consideration if place suits; undeniable references from previous employers. Apply at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPERIenced in management of green-houses and graperies, cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, laying out and improving places; references unexception able for character and ability. Address Gardener, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, WITHout family; well acquainted with his business; wishes to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands green-houses, graperies, vegetables, &c. Address T. W., care of Walter Reid, florist, No. 66 West 34th st.

GARDENER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant, steady gardener, who thoroughly understands every branch of his business, on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, and is highly recommended. Call at Morison's first-class office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; good florist; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; will be found willing and obliging; has eight years' City reference. Address J., Box No. 236 Times Office.

GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND COACHman.—By a handy, sober, industrious Protestant man; understands the care of horses, cows, vegetables, fruits, flowers; good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 197 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WITH FIRST-class references; thoroughly understands laying out grounds, hot-house work, raising fruits, flowers, and vegetables; married; no family; wages reasonable. Apply one week at Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS;) thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables; good references. Call or address T. B., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER—DAIRY-WOMAN.—BY A SOber, industrious Protestant on a farm as vegetable gardener; understands the care of cattle, and is a good milker; can fill the place of coachman if needed; wife is a good butter-maker, and can do laundry work if required; good reference from last place. Address William Millar, No. 671 9th av.

GARDENER.—BY SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; first-class references from last place. Address J. G., Box No. 239 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, COMPETENT MAN, who understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruit-trees, flowers, and vegetables; best of City references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—OF LONG EXPERIENCE; COMPEtent in every department; best of City reference. Address Gardener, second floor, No. 327 Hudson av., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN; SINGLE; understands the care of horses, and is willing and obliging; good references. Address F. Link, Box No. 240 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMily; has practical experience in all the different branches of the business; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address L. Kessler, Port Washington.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO THOROughly understands his business. Address Robert, care of David Foules, florist, No. 1,466 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO THOROughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; can be well recommended by present employer. Address G. H., Tremont Post Office, New-York.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MARried Protestant man, small family; highest City reference; understands the care of green-house and grapery, and general management of a gentleman's place. Address J. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS;) thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, and vegetables; good references. Call or address J. B., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GARDENER, married; best reference furnished. Apply at B. K. Bliss' seed store, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily; thoroughly understands the care of green houses, graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; sixteen years experience; six years reference from last place. Address M., Box No. 243 Times Office, for three days.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant; the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business, and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE for a doctor and make himself useful; willing and obliging; good reference. Address W. J., No. 158 East 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City references from his last employers; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A REspectable steady young man; is perfectly acquainted with his duties, and will be found obliging; best City references. Address J. M., 169 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER IN A BOARDING-house; has best City references. Address E. T., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class waiter in a private family; great experience; good City reference. Address F. A., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; THOroughly understands his business; five years' best City reference. Address E. W., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter in a private family; best City references. Call at or address No. 804 8th av., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good references from the City. Call or address No. 245 East 30th st., room No. 2.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMART, RELIABLE MAN TO ACT as manager in a large retail dry-goods store. Must have a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, long experience in such position, and unexceptionable references. Address with name and references T. L., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—MEN, IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest selling and best paying article extant; no trouble for live men to make $70 per week; men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. $1 samples free by mail. C. L. RAY & CO., Chicago.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—TWO SWEDISH girls; one as laundress; other as waitress; mother and daughter or two sisters preferred; to go out of City. No. 203 East 37th st., to-day.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS; MUST have good City references, and understand her business thoroughly. Call at No. 5 East 27th st., before 12 A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of children and assist with chamber-work; City reference required. Call at No. 115 West 21st st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MARKET GARDENER to work on shared land in City limits; good references required. Address OWNER, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A LAUNDRESS, one who will assist in the chamber-work two days in the week. Apply at No. 23 West 17th st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL; WILLING AND OBLIGing; about fourteen or sixteen years of age; $8 per month. No. 122 East 27th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do general house-work in a small family. Apply in the store, No. 43 Vesey st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER; state salary, which must be moderate. Address, with particulars, I. C. M. & Co., Station F., City.

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand and Chrystie sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,

No. 4 Irving place.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1876.

To the Consumers of Gas:

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from two dollars and seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.

(Signed,) CHARLES ROOME, President.
JAMES W. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

New-York Mutual Gas-Light Company,

North-east corner of UNION SQUARE, 4th av. and 16th st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1876.

Please take notice that on and after the 1st day of March next, the price of gas furnished by this company will be reduced from $2 75 to $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

C. K. GARRISON, President.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Nos. 157 AND 159 HESTER ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1876.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

The price of gas supplied by this company will be reduced from two dollars and seventy-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per thousand cubic feet from and after the 1st day of March next.

THOMAS K. LEES, President.
GEORGE W. DOANE, Secretary.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and platforms required for certain schools in said ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for erecting iron stairways at [illegible] and 224 East 75th st.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1876.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD $10.—LOST ON FRIDAY EVENING A red Camel's hair shawl with border at the Academy of Music, or at No. 64 West 19th st., or No. 10 West 9th st.

ICE-CREAM.

J. RUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM, No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute. Special attention to out of town orders.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA.....WED., Feb. 23 | CHINA.....WED., March 8
*RUSSIA...WED., March 1 | PARTHIA...WED., March 15

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freights and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA

will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 23d February, 1876.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Azores on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 4, at noon
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 18, at 11 A. M.

Pier 45 White Star Dock, foot No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and lady rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least perceptible, thereby affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,

Calling at PLYMOUTH for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, Hallard.....Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Dantre.....Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Surgiac.....Saturday, April 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72 third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Also, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....March 7, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA.....March 14, at 8 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 28, at 7 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $28; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Jacob Piers, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 24
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, March 2
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 23

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—On and after March 1 the steam-ships of this line will carry cattle, sheep, and horses. Cattle passengers at their Pier, No. 42 North River, (Pacific Mail Dock,) foot of Canal st.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 4, at noon
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, March 11, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, March 25, at 3 P. M

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 23 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.....SATURDAY, March 4, 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ENGLAND.....Saturday, Feb. 26, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $76, currency. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

J. HURST, Manager.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY & HASELL, No. 347 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON.....WEDNESDAY, March 1

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF NEW-YORK.....March 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER,

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STEAMSHIP WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 23
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....FEB. 26

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods to be delivered on the wharf, and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent.

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. BALLARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. HUKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 Southst.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The steam-ships CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master; CITY OF DALLAS, T. Hines, Master; CITY OF HOUSTON, Dearing, Master, will leave Pier No. 20 East River, every THURSDAY at 3 P. M., for Port Royal and Fernandina. This route is the only direct one to Florida without change of steamers. No transshipping of goods and no cartage. Lower rates given than by any other line. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Port Royal Railroad to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and with the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company to all points in Florida. Insurance one-half per cent.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 153 Maiden Lane.

CHATER & KING, Agents, Fernandina.

Steam-ship CITY OF DALLAS sails Feb. 24.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 50 North River:

OTHELLO.....March 1 | NAVARINO.....Mar. 25
BIRDOO.....March 11 | COLUMBO.....April 8

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency. Excursion tickets on more favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 Southst.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....March 4 | STATE OF NEVADA..Feb. 21
NEDERLAND.....March 28 | SWITZERLAND...March 16

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....March 4 | SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 21
VADERLAND...March 28 | State of Nevada...March 16

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER.....Sat. Feb. 26 | AMERICA...Sat., March 11
HERMANN.....Sat. March 4 | WESER.....Sat., March 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 6:30 A. M.
VICTORIA.....SATURDAY, March 4, at noon

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ALPS.....March 1.
ETNA.....March 15.

FOR KINGSTON AND HAYTI:

ATLAS.....March 11.
CLARIBEL.....March 30.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 2
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Feb. 29
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 21

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 5 and March 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at office of Westcott Express Co., and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELSETRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.

—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

8:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

8:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M, 12:30, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8:30 P. M.; connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 2 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains leave Philadelphia, from Pittsburg, 8:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:30, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, J. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal at 5:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
S. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES S. ANTHONY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by James L. Anthony in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, as incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States. Title Bankruptcy for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and debts provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt.

f16-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. BROWN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frederick A. Brown, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt. f16-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. WEEKS, as surviving partner of the firm of E. WEEKS & CO., Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy. This is to give notice that we, the undersigned, will sell, pursuant to an order of said court, dated November 15, 1875, at public auction, at the office of L. T. Williams, Esq., Register in bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, to the highest bidder or bidders, all the past due and uncollected claims due to the estate of said bankrupt. A schedule of said claims may be seen at the office of said Register any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in which schedule the said claims are grouped in lots, and will be sold in lots as grouped.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1876.

JOHN D. MARSH,
THOS. C. SHEPHARD,
Assignees of the estate of said bankrupt.
No. 510 West 23d street, New-York City.

f9-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JANE C. BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Jane C. Brown, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt. f16-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUTHER B. COLEMAN, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

f26-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MARK SICKLES, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the fourteenth day of March A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated New-York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f16-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. BROWN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frederick A. Brown, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt. f16-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. OLMSTED HIGGINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by J. Olmsted Higgins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1876.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt.

f16-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. WEEKS, as surviving partner of the firm of E. WEEKS & CO., Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy. This is to give notice that we, the undersigned, will sell, pursuant to an order of said court, dated November 15, 1875, at public auction, at the office of L. T. Williams, Esq., Register in bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, to the highest bidder or bidders, all the past due and uncollected claims due to the estate of said bankrupt. A schedule of said claims may be seen at the office of said Register any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., in which schedule the said claims are grouped in lots, and will be sold in lots as grouped.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1876.

JOHN D. MARSH,
THOS. C. SHEPHARD,
Assignees of the estate of said bankrupt.
No. 510 West 23d street, New-York City.

f9-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JANE C. BROWN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Jane C. Brown, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt. f16-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. BROWN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frederick A. Brown, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt. f16-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. OLMSTED HIGGINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by J. Olmsted Higgins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge, and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of March, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1876.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

JULIUS J. LYONS, Solicitor for Bankrupt.

f16-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WILCOX and RALPH A. WRIGHT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John H. Wilcox, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1876.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f16-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this matter by the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court, dated 21st day of January, 1876, I will, by Benjamin C. Fairchild, Auctioneer, sell at public auction at the office of said Auctioneer, number 9 Beach street, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the uncollected claims against the estate of said bankrupt, consisting of judgments, promissory notes, drafts or bills of exchange, and open accounts, a list of which can be seen at my office, number 451 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and on the day of sale at the office of the Auctioneer.—Dated February 7, 1876.

W. B. PARKINSON,
Assignee of William E. Stein.

f9-law

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

AN ALMOST ENTIRE SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS—THE NATIONAL COLORS FLOATING OVER ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS—BANQUETS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The memory of Washington was duly honored yesterday, in the unusually enthusiastic celebration of his one hundred and forty fourth birthday. The courts and Municipal departments were closed, but it was rather in the entire suspension of business, and the general devotion of the day to pleasure and enjoyment, that the warm tribute of respect and love was expressed. Every means was employed to commemorate the day as a festival of more than ordinary interest. All the hotels and many of the private residences were richly decorated with flags and bunting, the City Hall especially being very elaborately festooned with these holiday decorations. The harbor, too, wore the same bright holiday appearance, the ocean steamers and all the smaller vessels being handsomely decked with bunting. Expectation of a military parade filled all the public squares with throngs of people. The chimes of Old Trinity, St. Thomas, and Grace Churches pealed forth their holiday music, and national salutes were fired at various points during the day, both in this City and in Brooklyn. The religious services of the day were all well attended, especially at the Hippodrome, where it is supposed fully eighteen thousand persons assembled during the day and evening. The social celebrations of the day, which were even more brilliant and numerous than usual, are fully described elsewhere.

THE SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

SERMON BY REV. DR. MORGAN DIX—A SOLEMN TE DEUM CHANTED.

The services at Trinity Church yesterday morning were remarkably well attended, the seats being all occupied and many remaining standing during the two hours' duration of the observances. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rector, preached a sermon on the celebration of the day, the text of which is appended. He said:

The worship of the Holy Church is rendered, not to dead or dying men, but to the living God. The temples of our religion are consecrated to the Lord; to His glory are all the praises sung within those hallowed courts; to God, and to none but God, is the oblation made at our pure altar of sacrifice. We worship the Lord God Almighty, not humanity, be it abstract or concrete. Him only do we adore, who is the Eternal, the All Holy; who is divided, by the distance which lies between finite and infinite, from man. As for us mortals, we are the work of His hand; brief is our day, feeble our highest efforts, swift our journey through these scenes of time and earth. This distinction between the Infinite God and His finite creature lies at the base of all true wisdom, of all right knowledge, of all pure religion. So long as men retain it in their thoughts they cannot err, as some have done who forgot it; they will not bring God down and confuse the divine substance with ours, nor will they dream that men can ever pass upward and become of one substance with God. Thus, then, the Church, which ever keeps before us these radical and eternal distinctions, is able to do full honor to men without dishonoring the Creator. Because she refuses to treat them as gods, and to pay divine honors to them, she can without danger do them justice in their own sphere and in their own proper estate. The saint, the scholar, the ruler of men—the Lord hath made them all. In praising them we magnify Him. To Him we give the glory for their lives and their mighty deeds. His servants, whether in the Church or in the State, who have truly and godly led their life, and have done, as appears, His will, do promote His glory in their acts. To recount those acts is substantially to magnify the Almighty, who gave them power, grace, and wisdom. Hence, the religious services in which we are now engaged are acts of homage, not to one whose body has long been dust, but to that Lord unto whom all the great and good still live. It is right to thank Him for that pure, unselfish life—for that name on which is no blot, for a character which shines forever as an example of all that soldier, statesman, and ruler ought to be. That name is associated with our earliest days; the foundations of our national history were laid by one who was the very soul of honor, integrity, and truth, of simplicity and sincerity, and purity, disinterestedness, and usefulness. Other like men helped him, but among them all he stood, like the first King of Israel, a choice man and a goodly, from his shoulders and upward, higher than any of the people. We think of those days and of those men, and wonder at their moral grandeur; the more because that race of giants is passed away; we want such men to-day; we find them not; the elders of other time look greater for the distance back to them. On their foundations has been laid the work of a hundred years; of what sort it is let each judge for himself; but the beginning was good, the massive blocks can still be seen away beneath their wondrous superstructure. If much of this later building have a doubtful look; if it seem too large to last, too high not to be blown over some day, too proud and ambitious not to come down with a crash, this is not the fault of the men who laid the foundations; what they did was well done; blame not the fathers for the errors of the children.

This is a national festival, a public holiday, in the foreground of our Centennial Year. The day, with the memories which it revives, and the thoughts it awakens, may serve us for warning rather than as an occasion for boasting. There never was a time in any man's life when it was safe for him to boast of himself; even so it is with those aggregates of men who make up nations; pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall. The inevitable course of human affairs seems to be from good to evil, from glory to shame. It has been so in religion; the Church is very far gone from her old purity; we see no more the grandeur and splendor of the days when she was one fold all the world through. It has been so with all nations: they have traveled from poverty and simple life and hardness on and down to wealth, luxury, and moral and intellectual decay.

There are several things to be done to-day. First, we may bless God for His mercies to us in the past, and be thankful that, come what may, He is overhead. The course of this world is no chance, haphazard movement, without direction and without rule, but ordered in some mysterious way, and carried forward by invisible powers, whether men believe or do not believe in their existence. God Almighty does rule, even this turbulent and distracted, and, in some respects, ridiculous race. History is but the slow unrolling of a vast panorama; the fool sees nothing there but accident or fortuitous occurrences; to him it is a rambling, aimless, idle drift. But all who look on are not fools. There are beings around us greater than we; clearer eyes than ours taking note of all; they see God everywhere, and we believers also see him; and they who pretend they see nothing, and find no trace of Him, are in so feeble and hopeless a minority that we may disregard them, no matter with what stir and clamor they announce their own ignorance. "The Lord is King: the earth may be glad thereof." His are the three great institutions: the family, the State, the Church. In all He rules; not to preserve us intact; not to protect us absolutely from trial and temptation, grave peril, harm, and loss, but to help the just, to save what can be saved, to uphold His own, and to rescue us from destruction.

This first thing then may we do: we may praise God, and bless Him, and rejoice that He is above us all. There is need of such assurance as that faith can bring; when we look at the signs of the times; when we hear the voices of skeptics loudly assailing the Christian faith; when we observe the visible increase of crime and wickedness among us; when we find tens of thousands of men ignorant of the first principles of political economy and finance, yet able and ready by their votes to bring on us the overwhelming horrors of dishonor and disaster; when we see the leaders of the day watching each other's movements, and all afraid to stir lest they should lose some personal or partisan advantage; in view of such things, it is good to feel that God is above us, and that He ruleth in the kingdom of men. This is the first thing we can do, and so have we sung, and so will we sing again, high praise to the glory of His name. And, secondly, we may pray that God will give us, in His good time, men who may be worthy successors of those that went before. Reflecting on the past, recalling the grand and venerable name of him whose birthday this was, we may commend the country and our cause to the Almighty, resolving for our own part to try to do our duty as citizens, and earnestly hoping that we are yet destined to get back to something better. All kinds of madmen are loose to-day, loudly talking, vainly promising, foolishly boasting; perhaps the very breadth and loud roar of the deluge of this insanity may be a sign that it will soon be at an end, and that the calm of reason, justice, and truth is not far off. At least, let us pray God to deliver us from this avalanche of unreasonableness and ungodliness; let us pray Him to bring to an end the days of the politician, and to show us again the features and the form of the statesman. Let us pray the men may come back to us who are not afraid of mobs of ignorant voters, who are above mere party considerations, who think first of the country and last of themselves, who stand for principle no matter what the result, and are not even studying what policy is most likely to insure success; men who choose to lead, and not to follow, and who, when they lead, lead ever in the path of honor, honesty, and righteousness. May God, in His good time, send us such rulers again.

And, finally, brethren, keep before you the great ideals, and do not let them go. The man who has no ideal is lost; the nation that has no ideal is lost. With the loss of our ideals, everything else will go that is worth having. An ideal is an image of something higher, greater, nobler than the actual; it is made by the man himself, partly of the material which he gathers in his studies, partly of what he sees really good in this world, partly of what he hears told him in the silent, inner sanctuary of his own conscience. To have no ideal is to admit and confess that we know nothing in history which we can admire and would like to renew; that we believe in nothing around us; that in our own souls no deep, earnest, sweet, and holy voices ever talk to us of a better way and a higher life. The man who has come to that is lost. The people who deride experience and scoff at history and despise the past, who believe in nothing and fear nothing, who have no wish for aught higher than meat and drink, are lost. It is a great thing to keep a day like this; to take an illustrious name of the past and idealize it for our own good; it is a crime to take such an ideal from the eyes of the people or the individual. None but the base and the infidel will mock at the dreams and sayings and hopes of us who see that there are greater and better things somewhere, and look for a new and a happy day when all shall be set right, and when the rod of the oppressor shall cease. Let us stand up together before the Lord, and let us sing our *Te Deum*, "We prise Thee, O God; we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord."

After the sermon followed a solemn *Te Deum*, and the congregation were dismissed with a benediction.

The chimes of the old church were then rung, in accordance with the programme heretofore given in THE TIMES, and were listened to by a very large gathering, which blocked up the street almost completely.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

THEIR DINNER YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—INTERESTING EXERCISES.

Of late years the veterans of 1812 have been entertained on national holidays by Col. Frank Sterry and the officers of the Sixth Regiment; but this regiment has lately been disbanded, and the City authorities not having made any provision for the entertainment of the veterans yesterday, ex-Major Louis Hallen, of the Fifth Regiment, gave them a dinner, which took place at Merchant & Allen's Hotel, in Spring street, near Broadway, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The veterans met at Military Hall, in the Bowery, and were escorted to the hotel by Major S. L. Reeve, Adjt. H. J. Elderd, and Sergt. Adam Kaltenbach, of the First Battalion Washington Continental Guard. There are about 250 veterans in this State, but only twenty-three were present yesterday. Gen. Henry Raymond, their commander, was suffering from illness, and was supported on the march to the hotel by Major Reeve and Adjt. Elderd. A few of the veterans were very feeble, and were accompanied by relatives who took care of them.

Following are the names and ages of the veterans who participated in the dinner: Gen. Henry Raymond, 85; Col. Abraham Dalley, 80; Col. John T. Hildreth, 76; Major Charles K. Crowley, 89; Major Leon Baum, 83; Chaplain, Rev. Joseph H. Hull, 81; Parmenius Doxey, 85; Timothy S. Wheeler, 86; William T. Thompson, 86; Harvey Crittenton, 82; William J. Surre, 80; Charles Coombs, 82; Nicholas Duff, 80; Michael Van Name, 81; Samuel Ryckman, 84; Thomas Jefferson Darling, 76; William Tway, 81; Alexander Brady, 81; Henry Morris, 76; Thomas Bloemer, 81; Christopher Remmey, 86; Jared Olmsted, 83, and John Davenport, 82. Col. Sterry, Major J. V. Allstorm, of New-Jersey, Mr. J. Gould Warren, and some of the lady relatives of the veterans, were present as invited guests. Mr. Warren has on several previous occasions entertained the veterans, and at sunrise yesterday morning he raised a flag in their name on an old fort in the upper part of Central Park. When all were seated, the Chaplain invoked a blessing, and the veterans immediately addressed themselves to the agreeable task of doing justice to the bountiful repast provided for them. A noticeable feature was that only few of them partook of intoxicating liquors. When the cloth had been removed Major Hallen introduced Col. Sterry, who said that this was one of the pleasantest reunions the veterans had ever had, and that preparations would be made to give a grand reception to all the veterans and their lady relatives and friends on the coming Fourth of July. Gen. Raymond called upon his brother veterans to give their host nine cheers, which was responded to with vigor and enthusiasm. Col. Dalley said that he desired to see the Centennial anniversary of American Independence, and then, like Simeon, he would be ready to depart in peace. After "The Press" had been toasted, Col. Dalley sung a comic song about the battle of Plattsburg in vigorous style, and received hearty applause. Major Reeve spoke in scathing terms of the Tories of the Revolution, the peace advocates of 1812, and the Northern disloyalists of the rebellion, and said that the Government was not sufficiently mindful of those who had periled their lives for their country, an instance of which was that the present entertainment was given by an adopted citizen. Col. Dalley told a story about Sir Allan McNab and a party of British officers, who, on their way to the battle of Plattsburg, stopped at an American farm-house to get their dinner. They found only a young girl there, who, not knowing who they were, told them that her father and brothers had gone to Plattsburg to fight the British. After Sir Allan and his friends had been hospitably entertained they told their hostess that they were British officers on their way to Plattsburg. She immediately responded, "You'll come back much faster than you went." "Oh, no," said Sir Allan, "we can easily whip your Yankee friends." Soon the tidings of the defeat and retreat of the British came, and the spirited girl, mounting a horse, flew down the road waving an American flag, and meeting Sir Allan flying in the opposite direction, shouted exultingly, "Didn't I tell you you'd come back faster than you went!" Sir Allan made no reply, but said afterward that he had never felt so mean before in his life. The veterans reassembled at Military Hall last evening, and were taken in carriages to the Martha Washington reception at the Academy of Music under the same escort that had attended them in the afternoon.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT PARADE.

The Eleventh Regiment, connected with the Second Brigade of the First Division, had a full-dress parade yesterday, under the command of Col. Frederick Unbekant. There were eight companies of fourteen files, preceded by a band of thirty pieces and a drum corps of twenty. They left their armory at Centre Market about 2 o'clock and marched up Broadway to Washington square, where they were reviewed by Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade. The regiment then proceeded up Broadway to Union square, where, in the absence of Mayor Wickham, they were reviewed by Hon. Samuel A. Lewis, President of the Board of Aldermen. They then returned to the armory by way of Bowery and Grand street. At the armory Rifle Inspector Orvis presented, with appropriate remarks, fifteen prizes to those members of the regiment who had shown the best shooting at Creedmoor, Col. Unbekant receiving the first prize. In the evening the regiment was entertained with a collation at the Bowery Garden, given by the veteran members. The regiment presented a fine appearance on parade, marching well and performing the military evolutions with precision.

BANQUETS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

CELEBRATION BY THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

The order of United American Mechanics celebrated the day by an entertainment at Cooper Institute. The large hall of the Union was crowded to repletion with an enthusiastic audience, which filled every seat and thronged every aisle, and applauded to the echo every patriotic sentiment uttered by each speaker. The stage was profusely decorated with American flags, intermingled with the banners of different councils of the order. On one of the pillars at the rear of the platform, in the centre, was a life-size plaster bust of Washington, protected by the American shield, on which were emblazoned the cabalistic letters of the order, while at each end of the stage were similar representations of Benjamin Franklin and Henry Clay, the former on the right of Washington and the latter on the left. George White, of Hoboken, N. J., presided, and seated on the platform were several prominent members of the order, including Wheeler M. Gardner, State Councilor of New-York; John Missing, ex-State Councilor of New-York; Robert Lowe, State Vice Councilor; Col. Richard Vose, Alexander Gillon, Capt. Tuft, and others. There was also a representation from the Washington Guards, dressed in the historical three-cornered hat, buckskin knee-breeches, and top-boots. The programme, though a very long one, was carried out to its fullest extent, the entire audience remaining until it was all gone through with. The performances were opened with a national air and another piece of music by the orchestra, after which prayer was offered by Rev. J. Boyd Brady, followed by a piano solo by Prof. A. K. La Rue. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith delivered an oration, and during the afternoon addresses were delivered by Rev. D. H. Miller, Rev. W. C. Steel, Col. Moses E. Crasto, and Rev. S. Miller Hegeman. Miss J. Henry read Eliza Cook's "Washington" and Cozzens' "Battle of Bunker Hill." Miss Kate Bain sang Arditty's "Ecstasy" and Sullivan's "Let Her Dream Again," and Miss Ida Ross sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Titania." Prof. E. Faith executed a piano solo entitled "Golden Showers." The entertainment concluded with "America." The whole audience was requested to join in the singing, a request to which they responded with a hearty good will, the vast assemblage rising and pouring forth the familiar tune with a telling power which made the old hall ring.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF THE COOPER UNION STUDENTS.

In the evening the large hall of the Cooper Union was crowded to overflowing with the friends of the students connected with the institution to witness the celebration of Washington's Birthday, under the directorship of Fitzgerald Tisdall, Jr., Ph. D. The hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises was 8 o'clock, but before 7:30 the hall was full. Seated on the platform was the venerable founder of the institute, Mr. Peter Cooper, and several of the friends and patrons of the Union. Mr. Tisdall, in opening the literary exercises, said that it was the object of the honored founder of the institute to confer upon those who were to enjoy its blessings not only the lasting benefits of a free education, but also to teach them, to be patriotic citizens, and for that purpose the managers of the institute had observed the birthday of the Father of his Country by a proper celebration. He then introduced Prof. J. E. Frobisher, who read liberal extracts from Washington's farewell address. The reading of that time-honored document was listened to with the closest attention by the vast audience. Then followed "the Star-spangled Banner," by an orchestra, under the direction of F. J. Eben. The several orations which followed, and which madeup the exercises of the evening, were also interspersed with music. An oration on "Suffrage" was read by Harmon P. Wroeger, a student of the Union; another on "Retrospection," by James Fitzgerald; another on "Courtship," by David Légaré; another on "Principle," by Francis W. Pollock; another on "Party," by John E. Maloney, and Miss Louise Johnson read a Centennial ode, entitled "The Birth of Washington," written for the occasion by E. W. Bungay. The orations were well received, and the many patriotic sentiments and allusions which they contained were responded to with tumultuous applause. At 10 o'clock the exercises were closed, the orchestra playing "Hail, Columbia" as the audience dispersed, and concluding with "Yankee Doodle."

BANQUET OF THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICANS.

Some fifty members of the Veteran Association of the Order of United Americans gathered last evening at the Union Square Hotel to partake of the annual dinner of the association. There were no guests invited who were not formerly members of the Order of United Americans, and among them were Dr. Samuel Hall, President of the association; Charles E. Gildersleeve, Secretary; Gen. D. Ullmann, Col. A. J. H. Duganne, ex-Senator Abraham Lent, Messrs. J. T. Brooks, J. W. T. Van Riper, William H. Palmer, George W. Thurber, J. C. Gilmore, Police Commissioner J. R. Voorhis, Ex-Alderman Thomas L. Thornell, Messrs. D. Milliken, Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, D. Mackay, William M. Pownall, Benjamin E. Hancock, Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, Capt. J. W. Thorne, ex-Commissioner A. H. Keeck, and Mr. R. C. Root, one of the original thirteen members who founded the Order of United Americans. One of the rear parlors of the hotel was converted into a dining-room, and at a little after 6 o'clock, the company filed in. Over two hours were spent in leisurely discussing the dinner. Dr. Hall then welcomed the guests in a few happy remarks, recalling the by-gone days of the order. Mr. Gildersleeve then read letters which had been received from Messrs. James A. Lucas, R. C. Root, Hon. A. J. Campbell, John Lyle, S. K. Thorne, A. Burlingham and others. The first regular toast, "The President of the United States" was read by Dr. Hall, who said that the gentlemen who was to respond had gone to Washington to settle the currency question. The next toast, "The Day we Celebrate," was responded to by Mr. E. Seymour, one of the members of the first lodge, or Alpha Lodge of the Order. Mr. Seymour spoke at considerable length of the pre-eminent character of George Washington, and the almost prescient wisdom displayed in his Farewell Address, pointing out the way in which many of the predictions of that address have been fulfilled. Commissioner Voorhis responded to the next toast, "The laws of our land; may they always be executed with justice and fidelity," Gen. Ullman responded to the toast "Our Common Schools, the Glory of the Republic, Undefiled by Sectarianism, our Hope and Boast, we Swear to Maintain them." He said the thoughts which we expressed in other days, not without obloquy, are now become popular. Such are ever the phases of historic movements. The martyrs of to-day are the heroes of to-morrow. Our long-expressed ideas are now wide-spread, and are destined to be universal. The other toasts and the respondents were as follows: "United American," Col. A. J. H. Dugsnne; "The Militia of our Country, the Reliance of a Good Government," Gen. Pinckney; "The Press," ex-Senator Lent; "The Reporters of the Daily Press," Mr. D. A. Curtis.

BANQUET OF THE LINCOLN CLUB.

The Lincoln Club celebrated Washington's Birthday and the fourth anniversary of the organization at the club rooms, No. 12 University place, with an elegant banquet. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flags, and portaits of Washington and Lincoln were displayed at each end of the table. The principal toasts of the evening and the names of the gentlemen who responded were as follows: "The Day we Celebrate," ex-Senator Erastus C. Benedict; "President Grant," Rev. Henry Highland Garnett; "The Empire State," Hon. Salem H. Wales; "The Empire City," Hon. G. W. Andrews; "The Army and Navy," Col. Charles S. Spencer; "Hon. Roscoe Conkling," Judge Bankson T. Morgan. Messrs. Isaac H. Bailey and James Van Allen also made speeches during the evening. Among the prominent Republicans present who were not called upon to speak were Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee; Col. James H. Stevens, and Mr. Reuben Robinson. Every reference made to Senator Conkling and President Grant was received with enthusiastic cheers by the company. Letters from Senator Conkling and ex-Congressman John D. Lawson were read, regretting their inability to attend. The letter from Senator Conkling is as follows:

Cornelius Van Cott, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Many thanks for your esteemed favor inclosing invitation to participate in the annual anniversary of the Lincoln Club. It would give me much pleasure to be present at an occasion which cannot fail to be interesting, and were I free to consult my own wishes I would gladly accept your proffered hospitality, but the improbability of being able, without blamable neglect, to absent myself from the Senate, compels me to deny myself the enjoyment. With regards, cordially,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

CELEBRATION AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

The citizens of Washington Heights held their third annual dinner in honor of Washington's Birthday at Schedler's Hotel, High Bridge, last evening. Among those present were Hosen B. Perkins, George S. Lespinasse, R. Carman Coombes, B. W. Van Voorhis, Judge Friedman, E. E. Provost, Gen. Warren Nash, L. B. Roder, J. S. Anthony, Dr. Peet, J. O. West, John C. Tomlinson, Col. G. P. Hawes, Chauncey C. Burr, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Ambrose H. Purdy. After an hour or more spent in discussing an elaborate *menu*, the cloth was withdrawn and the following programme proceeded with: Address by the President, H. B. Perkins; song, solo, and chorus, "Red White and Blue," P. F. Sullivan; "Washington," Rev. H. H. Birkins; music, instrumental; song, "Vive l'America," P. F. Sullivan; "The United States," Chauncey C. Burr; song, selected, F. Stein; "The American Idea of Government," Rev. Dr. H. A. Brann; "The State of New-York," Thomas Ecclesine; recitation, Capt. William H. Adams; "Our Centennial," Hon. Ambrose H. Purdy; "The City of New-York," Col. G. P. Hawes; song, "Star Spangled Banner," F. Stein; "The Medical Profession," Dr. William P. Frothingham; "Woman," John C. Tomlinson. The President, in the course of his remarks, referred in eloquent terms to the life and achievements of Washington, and predicted that great as had been the progress of the Republic during the century of her existence just closed, her future would be replete with still greater triumphs for the cause of universal liberty and good government.

DINNER OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The annual dinner of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati was held at Delmonico's last evening. Only thirty-two members were present, but, notwithstanding the small attendance, the affair was in every way an enjoyable one. In the absence of the President, Hon. Hamilton Fish, who sent a letter regretting his inability to be present, Mr. William S. Popham, the Vice President of the society, occupied the chair. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. John Schuyler, W. W. Evans, E. W. Tapp, and John Cochrane. After the dinner a number of informal toasts were fittingly responded to by members of the society.

ARCADIAN CLUB DINNER.

The Arcadian Club gave a dinner last evening, at which were present many distinguished gentlemen, among them R. B. Roosevelt, Richard O'Gorman, Chauncey M. Depew, Col. Thorpe, Mr. J. Seaver Page, Mr. Smith, the wonderful reciter; Mr. Harrison Millard, the singer, and many others. The dinner was a great success, the dining-rooms of the club being decorated with flags and other insignia appropriate to Washington's Birthday. A pleasant event was the presentation of a sword to Daniel G. Gillette, of the Surrogate's office, recently elected Captain in the Twenty-second Regiment.

HOLIDAY SPORTS.

A JUMPING MATCH AT HOBOKEN.

An interesting jumping match took place at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday, between James McFarlane, of Brooklyn, and Stephen Wright, of Hoboken. The conditions were for each to jump three single standing jumps, four trials, for $200 a side. Although no publicity was given to the match, a large crowd assembled to witness the contest. In the betting Wright was the favorite at twenty-five to twenty. Charles P. Trainor was judge for Wright, and Stephen Myers for McFarlane. Robert Eustace was chosen referee. McFarlane is five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds. He is a noted jumper, and has figured prominently in several contests. Wright is five feet four inches, and weighs 150 pounds. He recently defeated McFarlane in a contest at Trenton for a wager of $100, when he jumped twelve feet one and a half inches. The preliminaries were soon arranged, and the contestants stripped for the contest. McFarlane won the toss and Wright had to jump first. McFarlane used fifteen pound and Wright twenty pound dumb-bells. On the first attempt Wright jumped 34 feet 11¼ inches, McFarlane followed covering 35 feet. On the second effort Wright cleared 35 feet 4 inches, McFarlane followed with 35 feet. Wright, on the third trial, jumped 36 feet 11 inches amid the cheers of his friends. Betting was then ten to six that he would win. McFarlane followed and covered 36 feet 9 inches. After the time allowed between each trial had expired, McFarlane made his last attempt to win the match. He picked up his bells, and swinging them determinedly jumped 36 feet 11½ inches, beating Wright's longest jump by two and a half inches. Wright had another trial but he failed to beat McFarlane, and the latter won the match.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT AT GLENDRAKE RANGE.

Three interesting rifle matches were contested, under the direction of the American Rifle Association, at Glendrake Range, Pelhamville, yesterday. The distance covered in all the contests was 300 yards, and shooting was kept up continuously from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. The contestants were generally members of the National Guard, and used the regulation military rifles, with open sights. As the targets used were of the same dimensions as those in use at Creedmoor, at 200 yards distance, it can readily be seen that the scores made yesterday were accomplished at a disadvantage of thirty-three and one-third per cent. The programme comprised a "Subscription," "All-comers," and a "Military" match. In the first match named, five scoring shots were permitted, and in the last two seven were fired by each marksman. The wind was blowing at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and the few marksmen who used Vernier sights found it necessary to allow five points for the wind. The prizes offered were as follows: "Subscription" match, half the entrance fees between the makers of the three highest scores; "All-comers" match, two badges, valued respectively at $25 and $15, and $3 cash; "Military" match, three prizes of similar value. The matches were ably conducted under the direction of Lieut. George H. Thompson, officer of the day, and Major George Starr, statistical officer. Following are the leading scores:

SUBSCRIPTION MATCH.

					Total.
F. Backofen	4	4	4	4	4—20
E. Barker	3	4	5	3	4—19
F. Backofen	4	3	4	5	3—19

ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

							Total.
M. H. Madden	2	3	3	3	4	3	4—22
J. McGlensey	3	2	3	4	3	3	4—22
J. A. Gee	4	4	3	3	2	4	2—22
F. Backofen	5	3	2	3	4	3	2—22
W. S. Bevan	4	0	5	4	5	0	4—22
F. W. DeWitt	0	4	4	4	4	4	0—20
T. Duke	2	3	4	4	0	4	2—19
T. M. Henderson	0	3	0	5	4	4	3—19
C. Edgar	2	2	2	3	3	3	3—18
S. B. Yates	4	2	3	3	0	3	3—18
F. Hyde	0	3	2	4	3	4	2—18
D. F. Davids	0	2	3	3	3	3	3—17
A. W. Peck	5	3	3	0	0	4	2—17
E. Barker	3	2	0	4	3	2	0—14
W. C. Reddy	0	3	0	0	3	3	3—12

MILITARY MATCH.

							Total.
W. S. Bevan	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—27
Capt. W. C. Reddy	3	2	4	4	4	5	0—22
Capt. E. Barker	0	0	2	5	4	4	4—19
Capt. A. W. Peck	4	3	2	2	4	0	3—18
Lieut. J. A. Gee	0	3	2	0	4	4	4—17
J. Harris	2	0	0	0	2	4	4—12

PIGEON MATCHES ON LONG AND STATEN ISLANDS—BASE-BALL AT GREENPOINT.

The regular monthly match for the Championship Cup of the Long Island Pigeon-Shooting Club was shot yesterday at Dexter Park. Nearly all the members of the club were present and there were nineteen entries for the match. The shooting was unusually poor owing probably to the swift flights of the birds and also to the strong wind. The match was seven birds. Gildersleeve and Thomas tied at the end of the seventh round, having each six birds. They shot off the tie, and Thomas killing two birds out of three was declared the winner. Following is a summary of the match:

DEXTER PARK, Long Island, Feb. 22, 1876.—Monthly match for the Championship Cup of the Long Island Pigeon-shooting Club. Conditions—25 yards rise, 80 yards bounds, 7 birds, and Long Island rules to govern. Robinson, winner at the last match, to shoot 27 yards rise.

		Total Killed.
Dr. Atkins	0 1 1 1 0 1 0	4
Thomas	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	8
Baxter	0 1 0 1 1 1 0	4
Radin	0 0 0 withdraws	0
Hartshorn	1 1 0 1 0 0 1	4
Wynn	1 0 0 1 0 withdraws	2
Walters	1 0 1 1 1 1 0	5
Wisner	1 0 0 1 0 0 0	2
Chappel	0 1 0 0 withdraws	1
Austin	0 1 1 1 0 withdraws	3
Ireland	0 0 1 0 withdraws	1
Gildersleeve	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0	6
Charman	1 1 1 0 1 0	4
Heming	0 0 0 withdraws	0
"Cap"	0 0 1 1 1 0 withdraws	3
Valentine	0 0 withdraws	0
Judge	1 0 0 0 0 withdraws	1
Robinson	0 1 0 withdraws	1
Dr. Waters	0 0 0 withdraws	0
Grand total killed		49

Referee—Mr. Parks.

Following the cup match sweepstakes were shot, the shooting continuing till late in the afternoon. The next shoot takes place March 3. English rules will govern.

PIGEON SHOOTING ON STATEN ISLAND.

A pigeon-shooting match took place on Staten Island yesterday between James W. Beresford and Thomas P. Wainwright. They shot at twenty-five birds, twenty-one yards rise, eighty yards boundary, one and one-quarter ounces of shot, ground trap, for $200. The match resulted in a tie, each killing 16. They then shot off at three more birds each, when Wainwright won. Following is the score:

Wainwright—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0—16; missed, 9.

Bevesford—1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1—16; missed, 9.

TIE.

Wainwright—1, 1, 0; killed, 2.

Bevesford—1, 0, 0; killed, 1.

BASE-BALL.

About 300 persons assembled at the base-ball grounds near Fifth street, Greenpoint, yesterday, to witness a base-ball match between the Chealseas, a Brooklyn amateur club, and a picked nine composed of Brooklyn and New-York amateurs. It was the first game of the season, and resulted in favor of the Chealseas by a score of 9 to 6, after a very interesting game.

HAND BALL AND RACKET.

A large crowd gathered at McQuade's court yesterday afternoon to witness the tournament announced. A number of good games were played, the most interesting of which was a match at hand ball between T. Drury and J. Multins on the one side and M. Gleeson and D. Griffin on the other, for $50 a side, which resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	T'l.
Drury and Multins	21	16	21	—58
Gleeson and Griffin	17	21	18	—56

A fine match at rackets was also played by W. Ryan and J. Lanihan against B. McQuade and M. Flanigan. Following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	T'l.
Ryan and Lanihan	12	15	15	—42
McQuade and Flanigan	16	13	7	—35

HOLIDAY INCIDENTS.

The First Troop (Washington Grays) gave a reception in the evening, at the arsenal, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street.

A musical and literary entertainment was given by Company G, Ninth Regiment, which was attended by the hosts of friends of that organization.

At the Germania Assembly Rooms, Koite's Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, there was a holiday hop. The funds collected are to be applied to the Centennial fund.

The Lexington Avenue Opera-house was the scene of a pleasant affair. Here Col. Scott and the officers and members of the Eighth Regiment received their hosts of friends and admirers.

At the Rink, at Sixty-third street and Third avenue, the Seventy-first Regiment gave a reception that worthily commemorated the great holiday. The affair was a success, and did great credit to the organization.

An attractive feature of the evening was the illumination of the Village House, at Abingdon square. Among the transparencies was a historical one representing Washington crossing the Delaware; and there were others showing Continental soldiers, uniformed warriors of the present day, and the Goddess of Liberty.

St. Bernard's Union had a celebration in the hall of St. Bernard's Church. One of the scenes represented the first Congress which assembled a century ago at Philadelphia. The Declaration of Independence was read, and speeches of Jefferson, Henry, and other patriots of the early days, were delivered. Afterward there were some humorous sketches and farces.

Among other observances of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday on Long Island was a Centennial Tea Party, held at the Jamaica Town Hall, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M., and continuing through the evening. There were tables spread with old-time refreshments, as well as with some of more modern style, the attendants being dressed in quaint old-fashioned attire. There were also a large number of ladies and gentlemen arrayed in Continental costumes. There was a large collection of relics, comprising many rare articles, some of them very old, gathered from among the families of Jamaica.

OBSERVANCE IN NEW-JERSEY.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in New-Jersey with a greater or less amount of enthusiasm in different parts of the State. In Jersey City the day was observed very quietly and without any public demonstration further than a general suspension of business. Flags were displayed from the City Hall, the hotels, all the public buildings, and many private residences, while the fine weather brought the people out on the streets in great numbers. In the morning appropriate services were held in nearly all the churches. There was no military or civic parade of any kind. In the evening several lodges of American Mechanics united in a demonstration at Dr. Eddy's First Free Union Church, corner of Sixth and Erie streets, where patriotic addresses were delivered, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

In Newark the celebration was more general and extensive. The bells of many of the churches were rung at sunrise and sunset, and a salute of thirty-seven guns was fired in Military Park at noon. Nearly all business was suspended and flags were displayed from all the public and many private buildings. In accordance with a request of the Common Council, there was a military parade and review during the day. The parade was by the First and Fifth Veteran Regiments. The line formed on the east side of Broad street at 10 o'clock, and, after marching through many of the principal streets, was reviewed by the Mayor, Common Council, and other officers of the City Government. St. John's Masonic Lodge had a celebration at their lodge room in the evening. The great event of the evening celebration was the grand centennial concert at the Rink, in which all the leaders of wealth and fashion in the city were interested. It was a very successful affair, and the proceeds will be devoted to the completion of the New Jersey buildings in the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia.

In New-Brunswick a firemen's parade was the feature of the celebration. The firemen, who appeared in citizen's dress, were joined by a large number of civilians, and marched through all the principal streets, accompanied by music. The suspension of business was general.

In Camden the banks and other public buildings were closed and flags displayed in profusion. The American Mechanics of Gloucester and Camden united in a celebration at the City Hall in the former place in the evening, of which patriotic speeches and music were the features. A number of prominent State officers of the order were present.

At Freehold, Gov. Parker's Centennial Tea Party was the event of the celebration. All the leading people of the place were in attendance, and the lady managers appeared in colonial costume. A son of Washington's colored body-servant attracted no little attention. A large quantity of relics, gathered principally from the battle-fields of Monmouth, were exhibited. Gov. Parker will forward them to the Centennial.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn there was no public celebration of the day, beyond the firing at the Navy-yard and on the Fort Green Plaza of salutes at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. The streets, however, wore a holiday appearance, and business generally was suspended. All the public buildings and many private residences were decorated with flags, and a generous display of gay bunting was made on the shipping all along the river front. Largely attended matinées were held at all the theatres, and in the evening there were a number of brilliant public and private balls and receptions.

OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY IN OTHER PLACES.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—The observance of Washington's Birthday here was very general. There was a heavy snow-storm last night, but the weather moderated, and the day became clear and beautiful. Business was generally suspended. Many festivals were celebrated, the principal one being that of the Warren Street Chapel anniversary festival at Music Hall. The veterans of 1812 held their semi-annual meeting with appropriate festivities. The day was also observed in the State Prison.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 22.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was observed here by a display of flags, bell-ringing, artillery salutes, and the parade of the First Light Infantry Regiment and the First Battalion of Cavalry. The snow-storm cleared off at 9 o'clock this morning.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was duly observed to-day by parades of the Ninth Brigade in the morning and the Washington Continentals in the afternoon. Work was suspended in all the principal shops to-day, (Washington's Birthday,) and there was a parade by the different societies.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was appropriately celebrated by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. The Twenty-fifth Brigade, State Militia, paraded this afternoon.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22.—To-day all the public offices are closed. A national salute was fired, and bunting is displayed throughout the city. The Legislature has adjourned until to-morrow.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 22.—To-day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. All the public buildings and many private ones had flags displayed, and the day was generally observed as a holiday. One thousand loaves of bread were distributed to the poor by Hon. H. B. Wright.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The celebration of Washington's Birthday here is rather limited. The Oldest Inhabitants Association held a meeting at 11 o'clock, at which Washington's farewell address was read by Mr. H. N. Easby, and a patriotic oration delivered by Mr. N. Callan. At 12 o'clock the Fire Department paraded through the streets and passed in review before the President. A salute will be fired this afternoon by the district artillery. The Fifth Regiment of Maryland National Guards of Baltimore, escorted by the Washington Light Infantry Corps of this city, and by the Marine Band, on their way to Alexandria, passed up Pennsylvania avenue this morning and paid a marching salute to the President. All the Government departments are closed, and business is generally suspended.

In Alexandria many houses are decorated, and the streets are filled with people to witness the great parade. Thousands from Washington and the surrounding country are present. The procession is the largest that has ever taken place in Alexandria, and is composed of six divisions, the First Division being the military division, comprising the Fifth Maryland Regiment, headed by their band and drum corps, the Marine Band, the Washington Light Infantry Corps, and the Columbia Cadets of Washington, and the St. John's Academy Cadets. The Second Division is composed of fire and hook and ladder companies, and the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions of mounted Knights, schools, and business and trades wagons, and the Sixth of burlesque societies. After the procession the military will be banqueted, and at night a grand ball will be given at Sarepta Hall.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was quite generally observed here. The Chamber of Commerce and banks were closed. At the banquet to-night at the Grand Hotel, given to the Chillicothe Light Guard, Gov. Hayes and other prominent persons delivered addresses.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—To-day is being observed to some extent as a holiday. The Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges are closed, but the courts and public offices are open. There will be a small military parade this afternoon. There will be no market reports to-day.

LADY WASHINGTON CHINA AT MACY & CO.'S.

In Lossing's book *Mount Vernon and Its Associations*, may be found a description of a set of China made at Sevres, and presented by the French officers to Lady Washington, in 1783. Treasured by the descendants of the Washington family as a precious heir-loom, this china has always been regarded as combining ceramic excellence with historical value. Little by little, however, following the fate of all china, piece after piece was broken. Just prior to the civil war, Arlington House possessed some five or six pieces. To-day at the Patent Office may be seen not more than a cup or two, and a saucer. Messrs. Macy & Co. being desirous of perpetuating the forms and peculiar decorations of this china have had the closest copies made of the originals. Around the outside of every piece is painted a chain, each link of which contains the name of one of the States which then made up the Union. New-Jersey is painted "Iersey." The monogram M. W., in black, is interlaced and surrounded by a wreath, from which emanate golden rays. Underneath, in a ribbon, runs the motto, *Decus et tutam enabillo*. One distinguishing embellishment is a serpent holding its tail in its mouth, as a symbol of eternity. In order to carry out faithfully the decorations of the originals, Messrs. Macy & Co. sent an artist to Washington, who was the most careful of copyists. As all relics of the early period of our history are becoming more prized than ever, especially during this Centennial year, it is likely that these exact reproductions of the Washington china will excite great curiosity.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Samuel D. Babcock, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce:

DEAR SIR: In view of the measures pending in Congress effecting the national finances, we, the undersigned, members of the Chamber of Commerce, are particularly desirous that the Chamber should again give expression to its opinion on the subject. They, therefore, respectfully request you to call a special meeting for Thursday next, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. Your obedient servants,

Drexel, Morgan & Co.,	Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
B. G. Arnold & Co.,	E. D. Morgan & Co.,
Maitland, Phelps & Co.,	Benjamin B. Sherman,
A. A. Low & Brothers,	Morton, Bliss & Co.,
Blake Brothers & Co.,	Henry F. Spaulding,
John J. Cisco,	Vermilye & Co.,
George W. Lane,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
William H. Fogg & Co.,	L. G. & G. C. Ward,
Elliot C. Cowdin & Co.,	Richard Irvin,
Samuel McLean & Co.,	Parker Handy,
Kayne, Spring, Dale & Co.,	F. S. Winston,
Low, Harriman & Co.,	W. M. Vermilye,
E. W. Corlies,	John & Hugh Auchincloss,
J. M. Halsted,	W. C. Langley & Co.,
	and others.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1876.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED THIEF.

Roundsman Byrnes and Detective Clark, of the Twelfth Precinct, yesterday arrested and brought to Police Head-quarters a young man on suspicion of having been concerned in the theft of $10,000 in cash and several articles of jewelry from the apartments of Mrs. Ann Polhemus, in the tenement-house No. 537 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street. The details of the robbery have already been published in THE TIMES. The prisoner, who gave his name as William Jones, and is said to belong to a gang of Eighth Ward thieves, was arrested at the Revere House, corner of Broadway and Houston street. His picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery. The officers refused to disclose the nature of the evidence, if any, in their possession, to implicate Jones in the robbery, but it is asserted that the prisoner answers the description of the young man who at the time of the robbery entered the apartments of Mrs. Cooper, adjoining those of Mrs. Polhemus, and engaged her attention, while his companions ransacked her neighbor's rooms. Jones has not yet been positively identified, but will be arraigned at the Harlem Police Court to-day for examination. The Police claim to have a clue to his companions, and are searching for them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. J. H. Huetsfell, of Middletown, Conn., will lecture in the free course of Unity Chapel, Harlem, this evening, on "Opportunity."

The apartments of John Feeney, in the tenement-house No. 593 Second avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Monday evening and robbed of jewelry valued at $145.

Sneak thieves entered the boarding-house of John H. Dresler, No. 261 Sixth avenue, on Monday evening, and carried off $80 worth of wearing apparel belonging to the boarders.

George Warnell, a pilot, living at No. 60 Court street, Brooklyn, accidentally fell overboard at Pier No. 23 East River, yesterday, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Waterman.

Dr. David Boheim, aged forty-five, a German physician, who resides at No. 66 Pitt street, fell overboard at the foot of Stanton street, East River, at an early hour yesterday morning. He was rescued by Patrolman Rooney, of the Eleventh Precinct.

Sarah J. Holmes, aged three years, was run over in front of her parents' residence, No. 642 East Thirteenth street, yesterday morning, by a lager-beer wagon driven by John Schwartz, of No. 1,651 Third avenue, and had her right leg broken. Schwartz was arrested.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon at the corner of Grand and Mulberry streets, Adolph Wanke, aged seventeen, of No. 53 Eldridge street, was stabbed in the left thigh by Nicholas Blyer, of No. 5 Centre Market place, and severely wounded. Wanke was taken to Bellevue Hospital and Blyer was arrested.

A disturbance took place on Monday night between a number of women residing in the house No. 202 East Thirty-second street. Officer Green, of the Twenty-first Precinct, restored order by arresting Annie Long, the proprietress, and four other inmates. At the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, Mrs. Long was held for trial for keeping a disorderly house. The others were fined $10 each.

Michael Siwaski, a Polish Jew, residing at No. 78 Bayard street, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs, yesterday, charged with cruelty to animals. It appeared from the statement of Officer Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, who made the arrest, that Siwaski caught a rat in a wire cage trap, and taking the trap into the street, built a fire of shavings and straw around it and roasted the rat alive. When arrested, he said he was not doing anything wrong. Justice Duffy held him for trial.

While Officer Haight, of the Eighth Precinct, was on duty in West street, on Monday night, his attention was attracted to a drunken 'longshoreman named John Redding, who was making a disturbance at the corner of Chalrton street. He attempted to arrest him, when a gang of ruffians who were on the corner assaulted him, knocked him down, and taking his club away from him, kicked and beat him in a most brutal manner about the head and face. Assistance, however, coming from the station-house, Redding was arrested and locked up in the Prince Street Station. On being arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, he was fully committed for trial.

BROOKLYN.

Frederick Meyer, of No. 217 Court street, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat.

Major George D. Weeks has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee.

Sheriff Daggett, of Brooklyn, has concluded the arrangements with the Queens County officials for the obtaining of the gallows first used in hanging Delaney for the execution of Rubenstein.

The new Democratic committee organized by Gen. Slocum and the Reform Democrats of Kings County, will hold its first regular business meeting to-night in the Brooklyn Trust Company's building.

Ex-City Treasurer Isaac Badeau, who has been indicted for embezzling some $60,000 of the city's money, will be tried in the City Court on Monday next. When Badeau was tried before the jury disagreed.

In his annual report to the Board of Aldermen, Engineer Adams, of the Board of City Works, declares that the present supply of water is inadequate, and recommends the enlargement of the Ridgewood reservior.

Joel Sanmitt, a brother-in-law of Rubenstein, who is now awaiting the execution of the death sentence in Raymond Street Jail for the murder of Sara Alexander, has been arrested for perjury, alleged to have been committed during Rubenstein's trial.

LONG ISLAND.

There is a movement in Huntington to have the oyster grounds in the bay mapped out and leased. It is understood that the planters themselves desire this.

The Salance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company are already making preparations for rebuilding their manufactory at Woodhaven, a force of men having been put to work to clear away the ruins of the burned buildings.

While Assistant Corporation Counsel Kugleman, of Long Island City, was returning to his home along Jackson avenue, Hunter's Point, Monday night, he heard cries of distress. Following the direction of the sound, he came upon the body of a man lying a little off the roadside. He gave his name as William Connelly, of Winfield, to which place he was going when he was met by two men, one of whom felled him to the ground with some blunt instrument, and robbed him of a few dollars and his hat.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Twenty-two persons were received on profession of faith into the First Presbyterian Church, at Westchester, on Sunday, the largest number at any one time ever received.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the last meeting of the Paterson Board of Aldermen charges of malfeasance in office were preferred against Tax Commissioner Bromley, and he was ordered to appear before the board for trial.

Henrietta, wife of William G. Wilson, of New-York, and sister-in-law of Judge Gildersleeve, who lectured at Newark on Monday night, was seized with a congestive chill that night, and expired yesterday morning.

The revival meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dover continue with unabated interest. Rev. S. B. Rooney, the Pastor, is meeting with great success. Over one hundred have been converted, and ninety-one have united with the church, nearly all of whom are heads of families.

Lillie Angel, aged six years, and a younger child caught fire from a stove last night, in Elizabeth, while their mother was absent for a few minutes from their house in Broad street. Lillie's flesh was terribly burned, so that she died in about one hour. The other child was not fatally burned.

James Hand, the fugitive Tax Commissioner, who was captured in Richmond, Va., arrived in Paterson yesterday morning, in the custody of Detectives Whitehead and O'Brien, and was lodged in the County Jail to await the action of the court. A petition is already in circulation begging the court to be as lenient with him as possible.

On Monday evening Mr. Valentine Gross and his three children, Valentine, Eliza, and Mary, aged respectively fifteen, thirteen, and five years, were engaged in manufacturing fire-works in a room at their residence on Bay street, Greenville, when an explosion occurred, and all were very severely burned about their heads and faces.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

John Bruce, a sailor, who said he resided at No. 392 East Tenth street, was arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with felonious assault. The complaint against him was made by the officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct who effected his arrest, the injured person being at the New-York Hospital, in Chambers street, in a very critical condition. It appeared from the statement of the officer that on Monday night Bruce, who was under the influence of liquor, entered the saloon on the corner of Washington and Rector streets. The bar-tender, John Gearns, of No. 28 Washington street, was standing in front of the bar conversing with some friends. Bruce asked for a drink, which was refused him. He then sneaked behind Gearns, and drawing a four-chambered Sharp's revolver shot him twice, once in the shoulder and once in the back of the head. Gearns fell to the floor and Bruce attempted to escape, but an alarm was given and he was arrested a short distance away from the saloon. Justice Duffy committed him to await the result of Gearns' injuries.

FIGHT BETWEEN POLICE OFFICERS.

Patrolman J. Keely, of the Seventh Precinct, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, charged with assaulting Roundsman Edward J. Buckley, of the same precinct. Keely had one of his eyes blackened, and Buckley had his face scratched. Roundsman Buckley stated that he found Officer Keely conversing with a citizen, and he asked him what he was talking about so long. Keely answered that he had only been in conversation two minutes. Roundsman Buckley said he had been talking longer than that, when Keely said he was a liar and struck him. Buckley at once clinched with him, and with the aid of another officer took him to the station-house, and had him locked up on a charge of assault and battery. Justice Otterbourg asked Keely what he had to say in his defense. Keely, who was formerly a Central Office detective, and subsequently a Roundsman in the Eighth Precinct, said that the Roundsman asked him what he had been conversing so long about. He answered that he was only in conversation two minutes, when the Roundsman told him he was a liar and knocked him down. Justice Otterbourg said he could not decide between the two stories, and discharged Keely, saying that the case had better be decided by the Police Commissioners.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John Newell, of Chicago, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

George B. Hibbard, of Buffalo, is at the Brevoort House.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Baron Blanc, Italian Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Congressman C. C. Chaffee, of Springfield, Mass., is at the New-York Hotel.

Col. S. C. Lyford, United States Army, and Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, are at the St. James Hotel.

Newton Crane, United States Consul at Manchester, and Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mayor Samuel C. Cobb, of Boston, and J. H. Devereux, Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Last night two men named George Cameron and Frederick Schneider entered a saloon on State street, and while they were standing at the bar Cameron, apparently without any provocation, drew a revolver and holding it to Schneider's head fired. He then shot himself. Both men died almost instantly. There is a suspicion that the two men had prearranged this mode of dying.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Oxarat, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Hellmann, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Clements, C. W. Bacon, John Brookfield, F. C. Lawson, W. A. Hall, Henry Russell, J. R. Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Williams, C. Quigley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6:43	Sun sets	5:45	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6:48	Gov. Island	7:37	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Williams, Savanilla Feb. 5, Carthegena 9th, Colon 12th, and Navassa 15th, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Feb. 9 and Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 15 cabin and 26 steerage passengers to Williams & Guion. Was detained 5 hours off Sandy Hook by thick fog.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, Halifax Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Schr. M. W. Magee, Seaman, Fernandina 8 ds., with yellow pine to James Ross—vessel to M. W. Magee. Is bound to Perth Amboy.

Schr. John A. Griffin, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Carman, Trinidad 16 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to master.

Schr. Northern Home, (of Canning, N. S.,) Van Norden, Maracaibo 18 ds., with coffee to Schmilinski, Lots & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Schr. Emma, Martin, of and 14 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Martha Innis, Newcomb, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.

WIND—Sunset, light W. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; Wyanoke, for Richmond; Wm. P. Clyde, for Philadelphia; barks Evening Star, for Java; Fred. W. Carlon, for Angier; Christiane, for Stettin; Emelie, for Bremen; [illegible], for Marseilles; Lizzie Wright, for London; brigs [illegible] Vail, for Geneva; Kaluna, for Matanzas; schrs. [illegible] Eddy, for San Domingo City; Geo. Walker, for Matanzas; Frank Atwood, for Baracoa.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAVANILLA, Feb. 5.—Spanish schr. [illegible], for Colon; Dutch brig Cale Anneta, ——; steam-ship Venezuelan (Br.) left for Liverpool Feb. 4; West Indian, (Br.,) left for Colon Feb. 2; [illegible] (Br.,) 3d; no vessels in port at Carthagena.

COLON, Feb. 12.—Steam-ship Colon to sail Feb. 15.

NAVASSA, Feb. 15.—Sch. Mabel Thomas ldg.; bark Brothers ldg.

PANAMA, Feb. 12.—The Pacific Mail Company's steam-ship City of Sydney left Panama early on Feb. 12 for San Francisco, via Punta Arenas.

In Port—Pacific Mail Company's steam-ship Winchester.

The British ship Colombo is not yet afloat.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sld. Lyman R. Crane, Edgar Leslie, Valkyria, Old Dominion, Agorica, [illegible], John Bennett, Professor Schweigard.

Arr. out on the 14th inst.—Segundo [illegible], Pedro Gusi, Dirigo, J. Simonson, Panama, Angel, [illegible] her.

Arr. out on the 19th inst.—George, Minerva, [illegible] mo.

Arr. out on the 21st inst.—Arethusa, Mary Agnes, John Starr, Sunnyside, Mandel, the latter at Deal.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Antelope, the latter at Falmouth, Garibaldi, Marion Cichero, Speranza, and Hawthorn.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 22.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Donau, Capt. Bussins, from New-York Feb. 12, arr. at this port to-day on the way to Bremen.

MOVILLE, Feb. 22.—The Allan Line steam-ship Circassian, Capt. Smith, from Portland Feb. 12, arr. here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Will offer on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23,

150 PIECES PLAID LOUISINES

At $1 per Yard (formerly $1 75).

For STYLE and DURABILITY this silk will be found UNEQUALED.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

REMOVAL.

F. B. NICOL & CO.,

LATE OF NO. 686 BROADWAY, HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE

Removed their Sales-rooms to their Manufactory,

4 Great Jones st.,

NEAR CORNER, NO. 684 BROADWAY, WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING AN

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS, AND ARE PREPARED TO SELL FROM THE MANUFACTORY THEIR WELL-KNOWN SPECIALTIES OF

China, Plated Ware, Glass, Cutlery, Gas Fixtures, &c.

GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM BROADWAY PRICES.

A continuance of patronage is solicited, and a call at their new and elegant establishment is respectfully requested. FEB. 1, 1876.

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